

Journal of the Royal Institute of British Architects

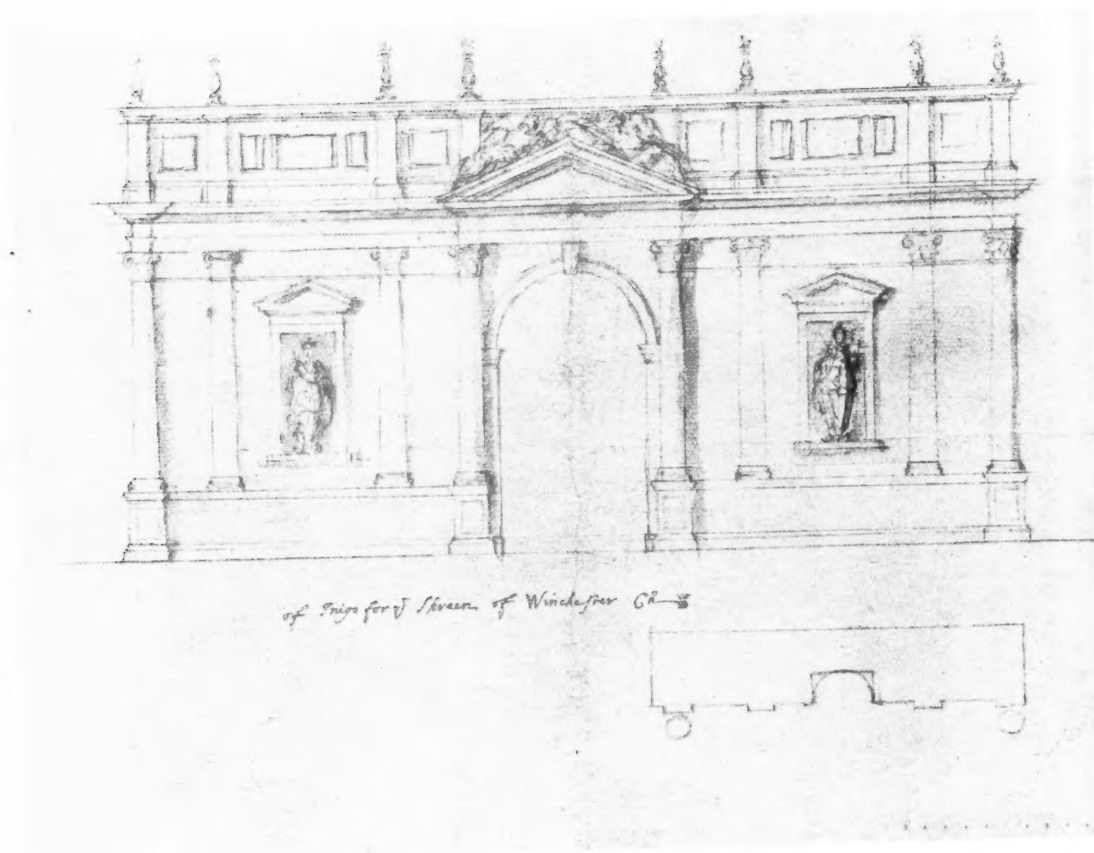
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THE CHOIR SCREEN IN WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL : ORIGINAL DRAWING BY INIGO JONES
 Burlington Devonshire Collection, R.I.B.A. Library



FIG. 1.—Inigo Jones's Sketch for the figure of King James I, to stand in the left-hand niche.—*Chatsworth Collection. (Copyright of the Duke of Devonshire).*



FIG. 2.—Inigo Jones's Sketch for the figure of King Charles I, to stand in the right-hand niche.—*Chatsworth Collection. (Copyright of the Duke of Devonshire).*

FORMER CHOIR SCREEN, WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL

The Choir Screen in Winchester Cathedral Designed by Inigo Jones

BY J. ALFRED GOTCH [F.], HON. M.A. OXON.

THE choir screen in Winchester Cathedral, which was removed during the course of the restoration, was designed by Inigo Jones about the year 1638. His drawing of it is preserved at the R.I.B.A. (Burlington Devonshire Collection, Drawer I, No. 53), and shows two important features—two niches with statues in them (*Frontispiece*). At Chatsworth are his own sketches for these figures (*Sketches for Masques*, Vol. I, No. 129), which can be identified with those on his drawing for

the screen itself. They represent King James on the left, and King Charles on the right. The modelling and casting of the bronze figures was entrusted to Hubert le Sueur, who entered into an agreement with the King to "cast in brass two statues of 5 footes and 8 inches high. One that representeth our late Souveraine Lord Kinge James, and the other our Souveraine Lord Kinge Charles." The price was to be £340, of which half was to be paid beforehand and the other half

on completion and delivery. The document is dated 17 June 1638, and it was witnessed by Inigo Jones. The statues were to be finished by the

those of Jones's sketches, kindly supplied by Mr. Francis Thompson, librarian at Chatsworth (Figs. 1 and 2). It will be seen that while Le Sueur



Photograph by Henry W. Salmon & Son, Winchester

FIG. 3.—Statue of King James I

FORMER CHOIR SCREEN, WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL



Photograph by Henry W. Salmon & Son, Winchester

FIG. 4.—Statue of King Charles I

following March. (*State Papers, Domestic, Charles I*, Vol. 442, 2.)

When the screen was removed the statues were placed at the west end of the nave. The photographs of them (Figs. 3 and 4) can be compared with

preserved the essential ideas of Inigo Jones, in the general pose, the robes, sceptres, orbs and crowns, he adopted a modern version of the armour (including a broad falling collar) instead of the Roman treatment suggested by Jones.

The Aqueducts of Constantinople

BY SIDNEY TOY [F.], F.S.A.



FIG. 4.—THE AQUEDUCT OF JUSTINIAN

The water supply of New Rome was one of the first problems to be solved by Constantine on the establishment of the seat of the Empire in the Levant. A system of supply, which was introduced or augmented by the Emperor Hadrian, was already in existence, but this was clearly inadequate for the requirements of a great city, with its ever-increasing needs, and was considerably increased by Constantine and his immediate successors. The system adopted was the establishment of large reservoirs, called bends, among the hills of the forest of Belgrad, the water being retained by great masonry dams. From these reservoirs the water is conducted by subterranean channels and by aqueducts to the gates of the city. At many times during the Byzantine period extensive repairs to the water system were carried out, particularly under the Emperor Andronicus Comnenus towards the end of the twelfth century, and the system was augmented considerably by the Sultans after the Turkish conquest, while during the latter part of the nineteenth century further supplies from Lake Derkos and Lake Hammidieh were introduced.

Apart from these recent sources of supply there are three main systems, two for Stamboul and one for

Pera and Galata. Of the two systems for Stamboul one comes from five bends in the forest of Belgrad, passing over the Deressi aqueduct, the Crooked aqueduct, and the Long aqueduct to a cistern connecting two branches, called Bach Havouz, then by the aqueducts of Justinian and Djebedji to the *taxim** at the gate Egri Capou. The other system comes from the hills to the west of the city, and is conducted to Stamboul over the Kavas aqueduct. From the *taxim* at Egri Capou the water was conveyed to the several subterranean cisterns within the walls and across the aqueduct of Valens to the eastern quarters of the city. The system for Pera is supplied by the Valide bend and the bend of Mahoud II, the water from these bends being conveyed by a conduit which passes over the Baghcheh aqueduct, through several *souterazi* or water towers, and arrives at the *taxim* which gives its name to one of the principal squares of Pera. All these systems are still in use.

Apart from the aqueduct of Valens within the city,

* A *taxim* is a cistern which receives the incoming supply, and by means of large and small pipes controls its distribution to the various quarters of the city. Externally they are usually ornamental in character and include a fountain.

which was built by the Emperor Valens but has undergone various vicissitudes since, the most interesting, as

conduit between the Great Bend and the taxim at Egri Capou. All three of these—the Crooked aque-



FIG. 1.—THE CROOKED AQUEDUCT

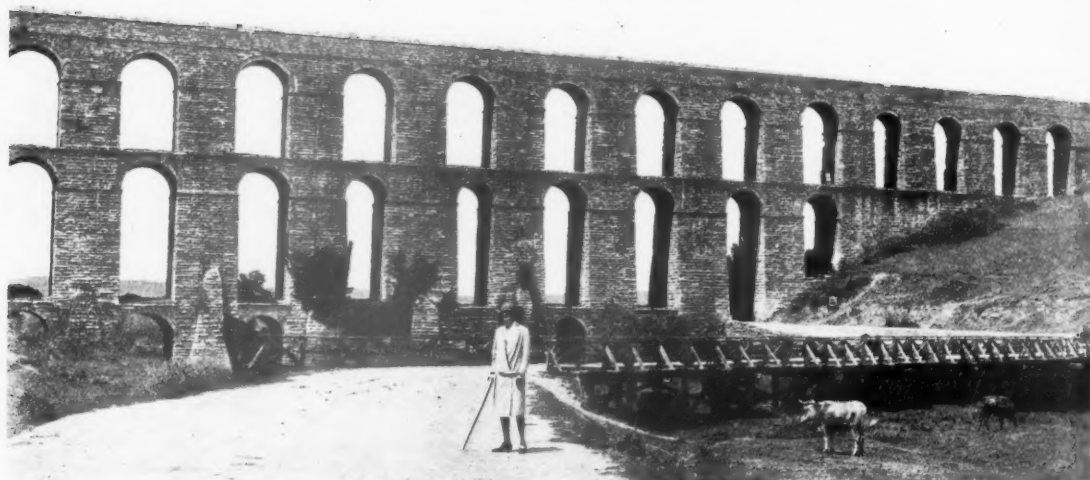


FIG. 2.—THE CROOKED AQUEDUCT

indeed the most ancient, structures connected with these systems of water supply are the aqueducts of the

duct, the aqueduct of Justinian, and the Djebedji aqueduct—are of the Byzantine period, and the most

northern, called the Crooked on account of its shape, is doubtless the most ancient (Figs. 1, 2). The flow is towards the left in the illustrations. In order that the gradient of the conduit may be preserved while the valley is spanned at its narrowest part, and therefore with the greatest economy, the conduit coming from the north-east is first conveyed, somewhat sinuously, along the brow of the hill on a series of low arches. Then, turning sharply to the left at right angles, it crosses the valley on a lofty structure of three tiers of arches (Fig. 1). The first tier is composed of four arches, through which the Kiat Khaneh stream flows, the two bays in the centre of the aqueduct being kept solid for purposes of strength (Fig. 2). The second

margins. Though there are evident signs of repair, as in the only pointed arch, occurring at the north of the bottom tier, this aqueduct is doubtless of the period of Constantine or his immediate successors, and is one of the most graceful and pleasing of the group. The conduit is placed 1 foot nearer the east side than the west. It is 2 feet 2 inches wide by 5 feet 2 inches high, and is lined with a dark coloured cement, probably of an oleaginous character, as used elsewhere in the conduits, and composed of slaked lime mixed with oils of flax, cotton and wool.

The Long aqueduct (Fig. 3), further up the same valley, is of Turkish construction, and dates, probably, from the middle of the sixteenth century. It is nearly



FIG. 3.—THE LONG AQUEDUCT

and third tiers are lofty arcades, each pierced for the passage ways, which are carried across the aqueduct.

The arches of the second tier are slightly narrower than those of the third, and in addition to the solid base already mentioned the central portion of the aqueduct is further strengthened by giving greater width to the pier between the two central arches of the second arcade, these arches being made narrower than the others, though their extreme jambs are kept in the same relation to the arcade above. The upper arcade is continued regularly across. In plan this aqueduct, in common with the others of this system, forms a slight but perceptible angle at the central pier, pointing up the valley. As will be seen by close examination of Fig. 2, the construction is pyramidal in character, and it is of coursed stone with draughted

half a mile in length, and carries the conduit of the water flowing from the Aivat bend to the connecting cistern Bach-Havouz. There is no passage-way through the piers.

The aqueduct of Justinian (Figs. 4, 5) is probably the finest aqueduct in existence which is still serving its original purpose. It crosses the valley of Ali Bey—the ancient Cydaris—in two tiers of four bays, the piers and abutments being pierced by smaller arches. This disposition gives the structure an effect at once of delicacy and strength difficult to surpass. The lower arches have a span of 55 feet, and the upper arches of 44 feet, the piers in the first case being 40 feet in width, and in the latter, including the small arches, 51 feet in width. The character of this magnificent structure will be sufficiently appreciated, probably, by



FIG. 5.—THE AQUEDUCT OF JUSTINIAN

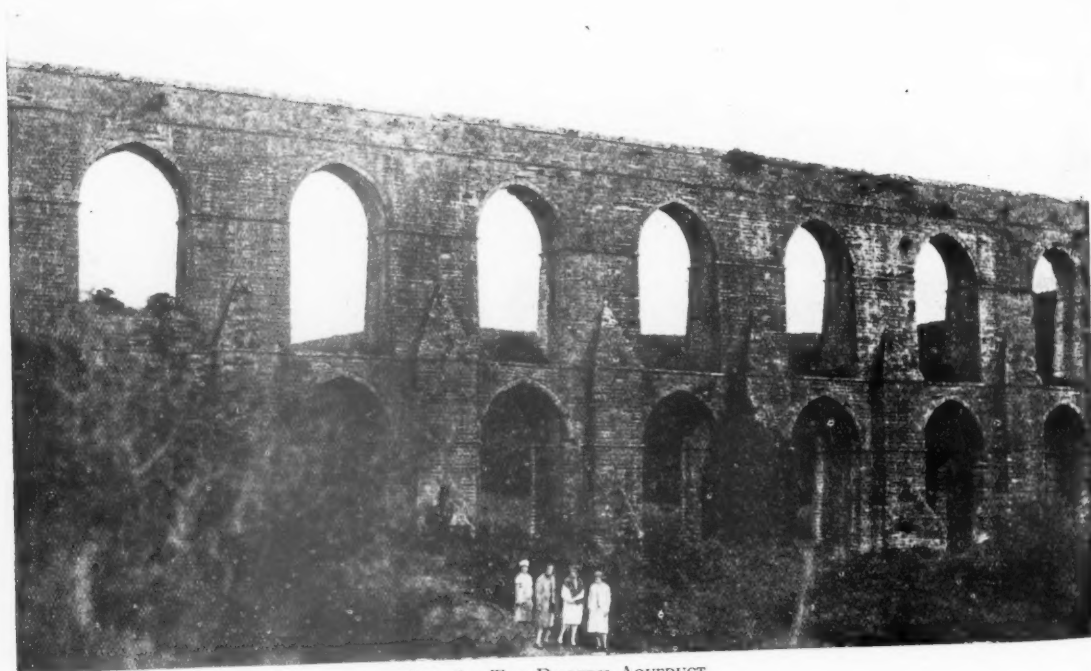


FIG. 6.—THE DJEBEDJI AQUEDUCT

the accompanying illustrations, and detailed description will not be necessary. The passage-way carried over the first tier of arches is reached by vaulted stairways constructed through the extreme piers. That on the north is seen through the arch on the left of Fig. 5. The conduit is of the same size and character as that of the Crooked aqueduct, and had a depth of water of 10 inches running through it when examined by the writer in May of this year.

It is difficult to trace the source of the name given to this aqueduct; it may be of comparatively recent times; but that the structure is of much later date than the period of Justinian is obvious. Further, the whole of it, apart from some slight repairs, is of one period and of a single design. Nicétas Choniata, writing in

mould II (1730-54), and crosses the valley in a series of twenty arches, with a single arch, placed centrally, below for the passage of a roadway.

It is obvious that in a short article no attempt can be made at comprehensive treatment of a subject covering so wide a field, but mention must be made of the *souterazi*, so widely used in Turkey but little seen elsewhere except in Spain. The *souterazi* (Fig. 7) are obelisk-shaped structures, and used for the purpose of regulating the pressure of water in the conduits, and in place of aqueducts. The natural law that water will rise to the height from which it has fallen is made use of by a series of what are virtually inverted syphons. The water flowing from the left, in Fig. 7, will rise by the pipe in the first tower to its own level, at which

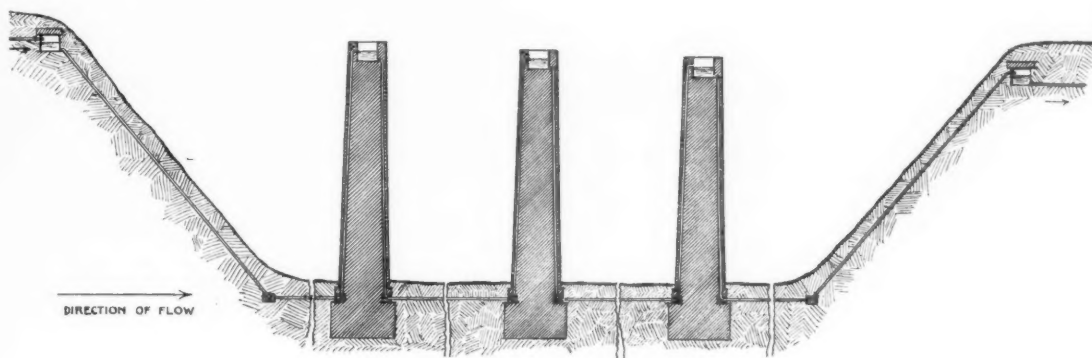


FIG. 7.—SOUTERAZI

the twelfth century, states that Andronicus Comnenus (1183-85) renewed the whole system about the village of Pyrgos, including the subterranean channels, and it is very probable that this Emperor's work included the complete rebuilding of this aqueduct as we see it to-day.

The Djebedji aqueduct (Fig. 6) is composed of two tiers of pointed arches, eleven above and eight below. It is of solid construction, having buttresses with pyramidal caps, and, on the west side against the current, are *avant-becs*, or cut-waters. The piers of the upper arcade are battered similarly to those of the Crooked aqueduct. There is no passage-way through the piers. This aqueduct is doubtless of Byzantine construction, and is probably of the period of Andronicus Paleologus, and built in the early part of the fourteenth century.

The Kavas aqueduct was built shortly after the Turkish conquest. It is constructed of stone bonded with iron cramps, and has an arcade of eleven arches. The Baghcheh aqueduct is of the period of Mah-

point it discharges into an open cistern. It falls again by a pipe on the other side, rises and falls similarly in the second and following *souterazi*, according to the width of the valley, and finally discharges into the cistern on the other side to continue its course by the conduit. That the pressure of water at the final discharging pipe may be the same as that of the inflow the pipes in the *souterazi* are made double the size of this discharging pipe, which must be completely and constantly filled. The *souterazi* are usually placed about 200 yards apart, and each, in the direction of the flow, is built slightly lower than that preceding it. The cost of these *souterazi* has been estimated at about a fifth of that of an aqueduct spanning the same valley.

All the photographs, except Fig. 1, are by the writer. Fig. 1 is by Miss Peacock of Constantinople.

[The Editor announces with deep regret that four of Mr. Toy's original drawings, which were to have illustrated his article, were destroyed in a fire in the Art Reproduction Co.'s premises.]

The Organisation and Equipment of American Buildings

Part I

BY DORIS ADENEY LEWIS [A.] [WINNER OF THE R.I.B.A. (ALFRED BOSSOM) STUDENTSHIP, 1926].

SECTION I.—INTRODUCTION.

THE majority of reports which deal with modern American architecture lay special stress on efficiency, human and mechanical, such as is exemplified in speed of design and erection, organisation of the works, the perfection of engineering resources, and the development of what is termed "mechanical equipment." It may be remarked, however, that the progress which has been attained in this direction is in great part due to a superior standard of architectural knowledge and traditions of training, largely of French origin, which have laid great stress on the logical disposition of the various parts of a building—in other words, on planning. In America, the principles of planning have been highly developed, not only in the sense of planning on the horizontal plane—*i.e.*, "on plan," but also, in the vertical plane, "in section." This study of sectional arrangements, pursued along similar lines of logic to those applied in the study of the plan, has resulted to a large extent from America's peculiar problem of the tall building. At any rate, American design is notable for a higher standard of what may be termed "organisation of parts" than that of any European country.

It is this talent for design organisation which lies at the basis of the high standard of the mechanical organisation which makes American architecture so remarkable to-day—organisation which runs through the whole sequence of building operations from the first steps of site selection, site development, planning on an economic basis, and the actual work of erecting buildings on the basis of the rapid time-schedules which keep the cost of building at a very reasonable level compared with European work; this in spite of the high rate of pay ruling in the building trade, both in respect of wages and—though to a lesser degree—in respect of the materials of building.

Mr. Harvey Corbett, in his paper read before the R.I.B.A. on 28 February 1927, has dealt with the question of cost in detail, and it is therefore unnecessary to enter fully into this question. It is safe to say, however, that the element of standardisation enters largely into the question of economy, and that this standardisation is due to the same talent for organisation, in this case instanced by a thorough study of the design and construction of those building elements which may be incorporated as standard practice, and to vary which yields no appreciable advantages, except in the case of small buildings of special purpose or character. This standardisation is not only applied to actual elements, such as sections of floors, design of metal windows, doors, trim (*i.e.*, skirtings, architraves and finishings generally), but also in details of arrangement such as the design and position of vent and pipe shafts, elevator enclosures and machinery, electrical wiring, plumbing lines, and piping for vacuum installa-

tions, heating, ventilating and refrigerating plant, down to the smallest detail of equipment, such as bathroom and toilet fittings, methods of sound deadening, and such details as illuminated signs, lift indicators, office directory boards, etc, etc.

The fact that experience has dictated certain types of equipment and certain advantageous dispositions of their arrangement has led to the adoption of standard practices in design, simplifying not only the architect's but the builder's work. The absence, in American practice, of the quantity surveyor as employed in England has attendant disadvantages; but it is probable that it has contributed towards a simplification of architectural practice in the installation of buildings, and the adoption of standards which assist in the avoidance of wasteful variations of method.

The method of planning and equipment of American buildings is of interest to English practice in spite of divergences between American and English building problems. Certain types of American buildings, peculiar to American conditions, have developed methods of handling the architectural problem which may, in spite of the fact that these conditions are not our own, be adaptable to building methods in this country, while in other directions there is so little divergence of the problem and its solution that comparatively little is to be learnt. It is the purpose of this report to deal with those present types of building, practices, and tendencies in American work which may have a bearing on English development, but without attempting a long and detailed description of methods which are similar to our own, and which may, with almost equal advantage, be studied in our own buildings and text books.

From the standpoint of plan organisation, though not from that of equipment, the least novel and interesting category of American building is that of the independent domestic dwelling, the planning of which offers no special points of difficulty other than those normally encountered in work of this class.

The larger American dwellings are based on models which, as a rule, have some prototype in European practice, varying with location and climatic conditions, which of course, throughout such a vast range of continent, offer every variation and extreme. As might be expected, the warmer south and the Pacific Coast follow the Mediterranean and Spanish models, while French or English types are found in the north and east, with certain unclassified individual types arising throughout the country, more particularly in the middle-west, which has extremes of climate partaking of both northerly and southern conditions.

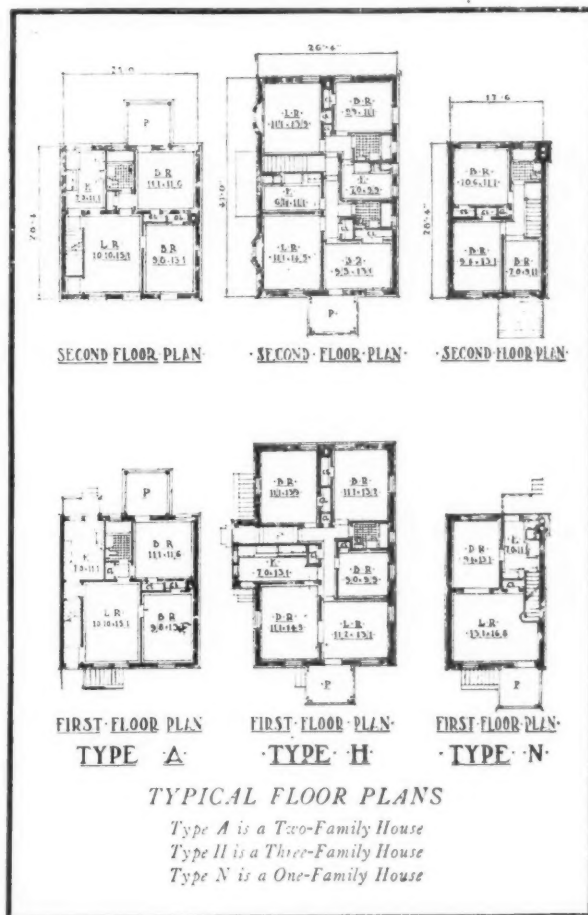
The plan type is generally dictated by requirements of climate and of American living conditions, and is remark-

able more particularly for certain peculiarities of arrangement arising from a second important influence, the scarcity and high cost of domestic labour.

Both these influences share the responsibility for the almost universal adoption in domestic work of central heating, a factor which largely influences planning.

to axiality, even in smaller houses, and the provision of wider openings and double doors.

From the service standpoint, the planning of both large and small houses shows greater compactness and the elimination of various "offices" which are replaced by labour-saving fittings. In the small houses it is fairly



SUNNYSIDE: A HOUSING SCHEME ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF NEW YORK

Central heating, giving even temperature throughout the house, tends largely to diminish draughts, and this absence of draughts renders feasible arrangements of axial planning which are rarely practicable in this country; axial vistas from front door to vestibule, hall, living room, and garden become "livable" features, and fireplaces may be placed in axial opposition to openings without fear of draughts. The result generally is a marked tendency

common for no servant to be employed, with the result that planning is studied from the housewife's rather than the domestic's standpoint.

Peculiarities of the small house plan are the provision of china-pantry between kitchen and dining room, access to the front door from kitchen only through the dining room, and a combined back and front staircase—stairs from the kitchen joining the main staircase at the half,

or quarter, landing. Porches or sun-parlours on the ground floor are universal, with or without open-air sleeping porches upon the bedroom floor. Privacy in American home life is less prized than in England, resulting in the provision of living halls into which the front door may open direct, with or without a lobby, and wide bays connecting living rooms with or without sliding or folding doors.

The policy of planning round one large room has become popular, more especially in bungalow design, where the majority of rooms are entered from the main living room, and passages are almost entirely avoided, the bedrooms having their own bathrooms and w.c. accommodation attached. A further development of the large unit principle has been made in many of the plans of Frank Lloyd Wright, in which a single large living apartment is sub-divided by screens, bookcases, or fitted furniture into the various sub-divisions of dining room, study, recess, etc. The result is great spaciousness of effect in a comparatively limited area, and the production of interesting perspectives; similar methods of planning are at present being attempted on the Continent, notably in the domestic work of the French modern school.

Two or more units of the small domestic dwelling are sometimes coupled together in a house of two or more storeys, forming what is known as two or three family houses. This arrangement is in favour mainly in cheaper dwellings of the artisan class, a typical and very recent example of which exists at "Sunnyside," an economically successful housing scheme, carried out as a business speculation, on Long Island, near New York. The bulk of the houses at Sunnyside consist of a unit comprising "single family" and "two family" houses.

The blocks at Sunnyside are laid out on the principle of surrounding an open central space, with houses leaving a small lawn on the street side. The houses themselves are grouped as apartment houses—one family, two family, and three family. The apartments are three storeys high, and the houses two. None of the buildings are more than two rooms deep, and there are no internal light courts. The internal fittings are very well thought out, and each house is provided with a cellar containing laundry tubs, coal store, a gas or coal hot water heater, and the central heating plant, which, in many cases, is on the "one-pipe" system; the meters are also in the cellars. An interesting feature of these houses is the copper guttering and flashing to the roofs and bay windows. This is a requirement of the city ordinances, as Sunnyside comes within the city limits. The cost of these houses works out at about 1s. 9d. per cubic foot.

SECTION 2.—THE APARTMENT HOUSE.

So much has already been written about the general planning of the American apartment house that it is difficult to add much further to knowledge of the subject, but it is interesting to note in particular the almost complete absence of areas. In the larger groups, one finds the more complicated garden court plan, and in the smaller blocks the "I" or "dumb-bell" shaped plan is usually adopted, with a narrow entrance widening to a hall beyond, thereby devoting as much valuable frontage as possible to habitable rooms. In the most up-to-date

planning of flats much individuality is given to each apartment; tenants now demand as much from a flat as they did formerly from a house, and this demand has led to an arrangement of separate entrances to each flat in a better class of buildings, and to the most recent development, the "Duplex" apartment, an apartment of two floors connected by a private staircase.

It is found that apartments let chiefly on their inside merits, but, notwithstanding this, it is important to give careful consideration to what one might call "exterior equipment," and on this list we place first maximum sunlight and ventilation, the setting back of the building on the site, the planting, the silhouette, the picturesque arrangement of the entrances, the terraces and porches. All of this is important to the tenant, but he takes the apartment on the "internal equipment" which is most highly organised in the kitchen and bathroom.

Kitchens are usually of the long, narrow type, with built-in standard fittings of porcelain and steel, or nickel alloy, including kitchen cabinet, china cupboard, built-in table, refrigerator, and electric or gas cooker. The larger apartments are also provided with a washing-up machine. The smaller flats have a combination porcelain washtub and sink, but in larger buildings the tendency is to move the washtubs from the flat entirely, and to provide a well-equipped laundry in the basement for the use of the tenants; this laundry is provided with all necessary equipment for a small or large wash, and has a drying room attached. An incinerator is provided in the basement of most of the larger blocks of flats, reached from each kitchen by a chute. This is a great improvement upon the individual incinerator, which takes up valuable kitchen floor space, and which is likely to give off odours. Off the kitchen it is considered desirable, if space will permit, to arrange a clothes-cupboard for the daily maid. In an American kitchen one rarely finds less than three power points.

Bathrooms are small, frequently opening on to ventilating shafts, which are connected with the exhaust air outlets of the building. Coloured bathrooms are becoming popular, and tiles and fittings are being manufactured in the most attractive shades. The porcelain baths are invariably built in, and tiled floors and wall radiators are used. Fittings for soap, tooth brushes, towels, etc., are all built in to the tiled walls, and are well designed and easy to keep clean. The medicine cupboard, with mirror glass and electric sidelights for shaving, is usually the door whereby the plumber obtains access to the pipes and to the duct-shafts. Lighting is usually by wall brackets, with power point for curling irons, etc.

SECTION 3.—HOTELS.

The modern hotel is a complete world in itself, and no better example can be cited than that very complete organisation, the Pennsylvania Hotel, New York, designed by McKim, Mead and White in 1919. The site occupied is about 390 feet by 210 feet, and there are eighteen floors for guests, three partial floors for house services and three basements. Situated as it is opposite one of New York's business railway terminals, this hotel seems to be more than ready for every emergency. Ever since its opening it has accommodated an average of 2,600

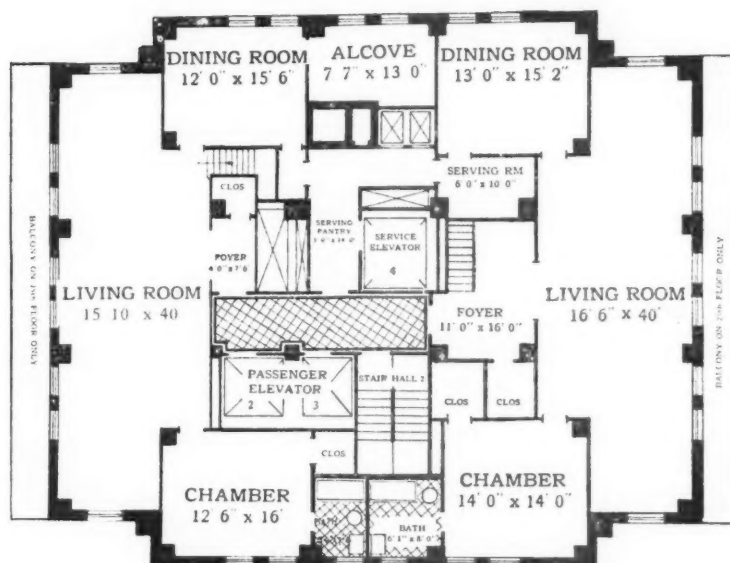
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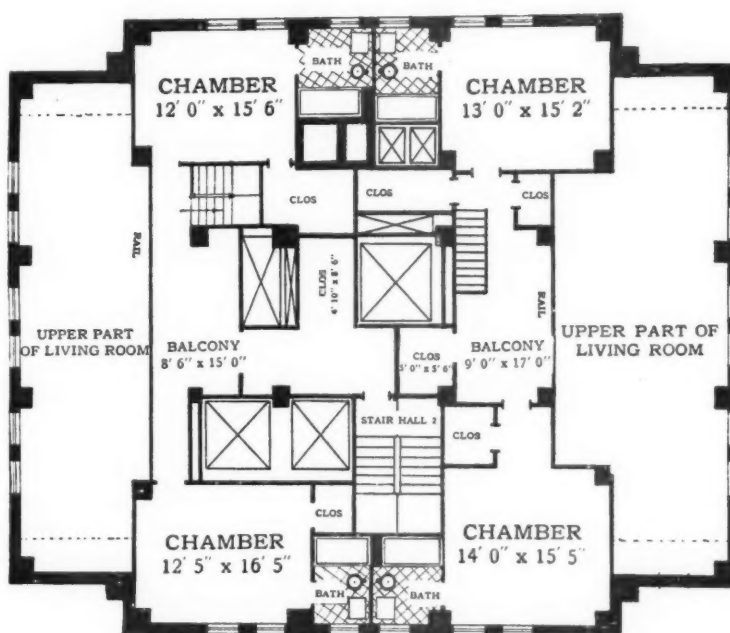
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FIRST FLOOR



SECOND FLOOR

A Duplex Apartment in the Ritz Tower, by Emery Roth. Showing the arrangement of the living room extending through two stories

people a day and served 10,000 meals. It is a business man's hotel, but a business man's hotel of the very highest standing. Within the walls the travelling public of America—accustomed as they are to a very high standard of travel accommodation—expect something more than comfortable shelter. They expect and obtain atmosphere and good service. These are both all important and difficult to obtain and are the result of research and the collaboration of highly trained experts.

A glance at the ground floor plan will show the very simple main division of a block on the central axis with two equal blocks on either side. As in all good hotel planning the deciding feature of the general lay-out is the principal guest floor plan, so it will be necessary to turn to the second guest floor thoroughly to understand and appreciate the system upon which the plan is arranged. In it is demonstrated the system of carrying up the service block at the rear to form a link between the projecting blocks of the building. The open area system was studied in flats and will be encountered again in the plans of apartment hotels. It is an ever popular feature of American planning which provides every room with the maximum amount of air. "Every room a front room" is the slogan of many hotels and apartments owners, and it has proved a very important one from the letting point of view.

To return to the ground floor of the hotel: The most interesting feature is the amount of space allotted to the lobby reception hall, a practice usual in the average American hotel, and then perhaps the shops so readily accessible from this lobby. The latter form part of the complete service which is at the convenience of the guest, and they form an interesting feature of American life generally. The lobby is not only the rendezvous of the guest of the hotel but also the meeting place of the people of the city. Hence the frequently found example of the working lobby and private lobby, sometimes on the same floor, or arranged as ground floor and mezzanine, the mezzanine being used by the hotel guest as a quieter and more restful meeting place which is readily accessible to library, hairdresser, manager's suite, doctor's room, and so on. This is the arrangement in the Pennsylvania Hotel, and public taste seems to prefer this type. This also permits the ordinary hotel guest some escape from a sudden inrush of visitors occasioned by the arrival of a "Convention," yet another interesting American problem. The ever-growing popularity of commercial conventions, or "fraternity" gatherings, which take place at certain times of the year, is apt suddenly to tax the hotel to its utmost capacity in every way. Every hotel is ready for these meetings, but some hotels cater for them particularly, and not only provide huge lobby space but sample rooms, banqueting rooms and show rooms and suites for committees. The most interesting high-class hotel especially designed for the accommodation of conventions is the Hotel Drake in Chicago. The plans are of interest in showing the vast space allotted to lobby and the small number of bedroom floors.

This is an hotel particularly favoured by the motor industry for their gatherings and by other industries with similar large commodities to display. This explains the large open spaces on the plan and the preparations

which are made for goods to be readily placed in position within the building. The economic factor of catering for the Conventions is a very important one, for in many hotels the margin between profit and loss is largely dependent upon the letting of space during "Convention weeks." This can be understood when a banqueting room is demanded which will serve as many as 5,000 meals. In the Hotel Drake as much as £2,000 has been earned in a few days of a big Convention, and these profits are on a much more attractive scale than the profits from the letting of bedrooms.

Before leaving the lobby, with its many functions, mention should be made of its departments and adjuncts, such as the provision of shops already mentioned, which occupy the bulk of the ground floor space, together with news stand, confectionery, and cigar counters. In the Pennsylvania Hotel there is a bank, a brokers' office and travel bureau, a theatre bureau, barber's shop, stenographic offices, offices for cables and telegrams, doctor, dentist, etc., not to mention Turkish baths for men and women and a beauty parlour. The Hotel Roosevelt goes even further than this—it provides a charming nursery where children may be left for an hour or so, and even a smart kennel for canine pets of the ladies of New York; while the Biltmore Hotel also provides a chapel.

A glance at the plan of the Pennsylvania Hotel will show the arrangement of such departments as the reception office, with its rows of "guichets," and adjoining it the credit department. The equipment of these departments is so efficient and the book-keeping so highly developed that at any time of day or night a guest may ask for the bill and receive it up-to-date in less than five minutes. The telephone room adjoins the office; in it are found some twenty or so telephones on which enquiries are made, effecting a great saving of delay and staff. Off the entrance lobby are grouped the rooms for the porter and his staff, with luggage and transport facilities, "bell boys," "checking-in" room, etc. The easy working of the American hotel has been made possible by the telephone, which forms an impersonal but efficient link between the guest and the various departments of the hotel and between the guests and the outside world. Without the telephone in each guest room the American hotel system could scarcely function.

The next most important part of the equipment in any American building is the lift or elevator service. The Pennsylvania Hotel has its lifts grouped in a bank of twelve for passenger service. They are in charge of a "starter," who indicates which lifts are running "local" and which are running "express" to certain floors. In addition to these there are two lifts which communicate with the Pennsylvania Railway subway below the hotel and two which serve only the banqueting suite on the third mezzanine above the ground floor. There are five mezzanines between the ground and first guest room floor, a portion of which is given over to the Turkish baths. The architectural effect of the baths is very pleasing, and both men's and women's baths are similarly grouped round a central pool very pleasantly lit from above. The pools are finished with white terrazzo and the arched is in blue and white ceramic, the details being

finished in white enamel, attractive in its simplicity. The installation of the baths includes every modern equipment, including a cabinet for sunray treatment, and the water in the pool is cleansed by passing through a double sand filter.

After the lobbies come the dining rooms and public rooms for functions, including ball rooms and banqueting rooms with their kitchens and mechanical departments.

In the Pennsylvania Hotel there are six restaurants of different kinds, types and prices, varying from tea rooms to a magnificently appointed roof garden. The Pennsylvania Hotel has not the quick-lunch counter or cafeteria so popular in America, but in many hotels this is provided.

The Hotel Pennsylvania provides a good example of service drive-way. There is ample unloading and storage space, so that all pavement congestion is avoided. In this drive the control is concentrated so that the employees who handle the guest luggage (which in America is "checked" for express delivery from place to place), and the hotel stores, rubbish, ashes, etc., are under easy direct supervision. One hundred and fifty maids and housekeepers are accommodated on two floors, and in addition there is a floor entirely devoted to ducts and pipes. In most large hotels a dormitory floor is provided for the female staff, usually placed so that it forms a buffer between public floors and guest room floors. Dormitory sleeping is not favoured, and most of the quarters inspected were arranged as Pullman bedrooms or as rooms for three occupants, this being the case in the Pennsylvania Hotel. Some hotels accommodate as many as five in one room, but three is generally considered an ideal number. These rooms have running water and locker cupboards for each servant, and ample bath and lavatory accommodation is provided in groups. One large general sitting-room is provided on each floor, with reading material, comfortable chairs, gramophone, wireless, etc. A similar but smaller sitting-room is provided for the women working in the daily departments. The baths and equipment generally are of the same type as those provided on a typical guest floor.

The tendency is growing for most of the employees, male and female, to sleep out of the hotel, as room space is too valuable to be devoted to staff, but it is essential for the housekeeper and a small number of her staff to be lodged within the building. Each servant is provided with a key purchased from the hotel, the duplicate of which is held by the timekeeper to avoid confusion in case of the key being mislaid.

The Hotel Drake in Chicago is an example of the use of Pullman rooms for maids.

The ideal place for the hotel kitchen is on the same floor as the principal dining room, but the dining room is generally on the ground floor, and to place the kitchen in such a position is to waste valuable rentable space, so that one finds the kitchen in various positions on the plan and small service kitchens arranged to serve the main dining room. However, in most Statler hotels the principle of planning the kitchen on a level with the dining room is insisted upon. In the Hotel Pennsylvania there is a main room service pantry to every three floors from which the rooms are served by trolley dumb-waiters; these pantries

are fed from the main kitchen, where the food is prepared in bulk, and even the banqueting hall kitchen is served in this way. The ratio of kitchen area to dining rooms is varied, but it is always large and it is usually considered as fully $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet of kitchen to 1 foot of dining area.

Daylight is considered desirable in the kitchen, but there is little advantage in having window ventilation, as forced ventilation is invariably installed and the windows only tend to form a short circuit. Kitchens of this type form a special study. The ideal shape of a kitchen is as nearly square as possible with the supplies entering on one side and gradually moving through the various departments to the service counters. In the arrangement of a kitchen first consideration is given to the supply entrance; the scales, the store, the refrigerators, etc., follow, and ample service space is also provided. It is a general practice to reckon on half the waiters being in the service space at one time.

The kitchens of the Drake Hotel in Chicago are considered an excellent example of a modern kitchen lay-out catering especially for banquets and special requirements where neither equipment nor space have been slighted, and in this case the kitchens lie below the dining rooms.

One of the most difficult problems of kitchen planning is the disposal of rubbish. A garbage chute leading to a pit situated adjacent to the freezer is the best arrangement, an arrangement which permits of retrieving lost silver and dishes. But the most common method is by gas incinerators, which ignite the grease, the heat of which becomes tremendous and necessitates a special chimney encased in fire bricks.

The Pennsylvania Hotel has ice-making machines supplying 36 tons per day, and this seems a usual requirement for an hotel of this size.

The whole of the twentieth floor is given up to workshops which look after the running repairs of the building, from the repairing of lift motors to the manufacture of keys, of which there are 50,000 in the Pennsylvania, with a master key which will open every lock in the building.

The valet service, which is in operation day and night, is a department of the laundry. Hotel laundries generally are in the basement, and those of the Hotel Pennsylvania are not an exception, as it is found advantageous to support the huge machines upon their own foundations, since the noise travels very readily up the steel structure to the guest floors. Hoods are provided wherever possible to carry away heat and steam, and every individual worker is provided with a light and, where possible, a seat.

The linen, which has been collected in a truck basket, is conveyed from the maids' pantry on each floor by a chute which deposits the linen near the washing machines. The machines are, of course, placed in sequence of operation with the exception that guest work is kept separate from the house linen. The general linen store is situated near the centre of the building and is provided with direct light for the seamstress who keeps the linen repaired. The normal supply is kept upon open shelves which feed the linen rooms on each floor.

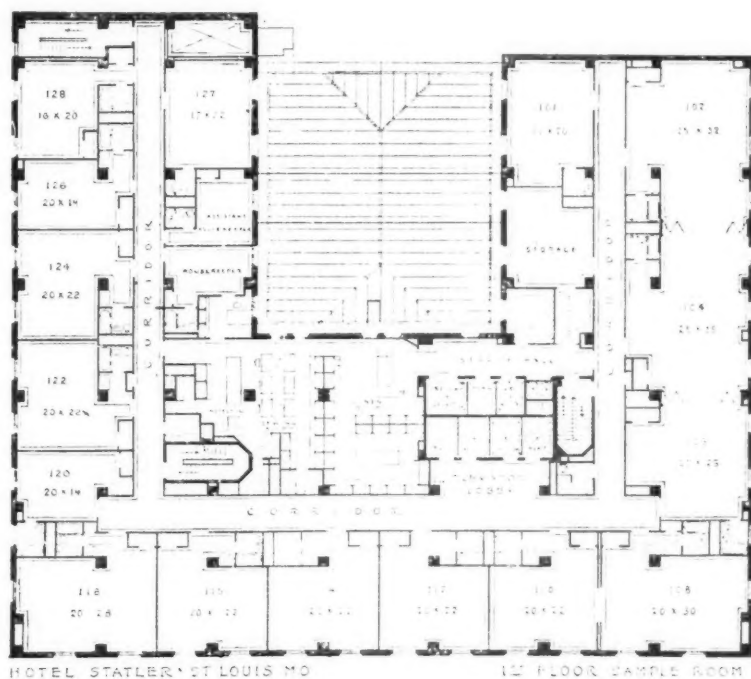
The floors and walls of these departments have been given a considerable amount of study, usually resulting, as in the Pennsylvania Hotel, in a choice of tiles for the walls and red quarry tiles for the floor. It has, however,

been found necessary to use sawdust as a palliative for hardness; a flooring is being experimented with in which is incorporated a special wire net. The floor and walls are being continually washed and are constructed with rounded corners and easy "flush-aways."

The guest room unit in United States practice consists in most instances of bed, bath and lobby in various combinations. The standard practice at present is to group two inside bathrooms around a common vertical shaft; for the average hotel or apartment hotel the well-ventilated inside bathroom has been found superior to

quite impersonal. All the bedrooms may be readily let as double rooms and are provided with everything essential to the comfort of the traveller.

The doors and window frames, architraves and skirtings are of metal; wood has been practically eliminated from American city buildings. The skirtings have a curved bottom edge over which laps the carpet, which is readily removed for cleaning and for the summer season, when many of the carpets and heavy hangings are taken away to give a feeling of coolness. The rooms are extremely well lit, with always three wall plugs and often more;



EXAMPLE OF FLOOR CONTAINING A SERIES OF SAMPLE ROOMS WITH FOLDING DOORS

the bathroom situated on an outside wall. This is the outstanding characteristic in American hotel bedroom floor planning.

With the inside bathroom fresh air passes from the bedroom into the bathroom and so into the external vent, whereas with the outside bathroom the passage of air is reversed and the odours of the bathroom tend to pass through the bedroom.

Every attention is given to standard sizes during the planning of the hotel.

The equipment of the bed and bath rooms of the Pennsylvania Hotel and others of similar type is almost unbelievably efficient, but not without a certain simplicity and directness which is restful and comfortable though

for instance, the bedrooms of the Pennsylvania Hotel are all provided with ceiling light, lights at dressing table, writing desk and bed head. The bath rooms are supplied with ceiling light and mirror lights. The bedrooms have simple furniture, excellent hanging accommodation, telephone and directories, tables with glass tops, and subdued, restful colouring, usually in greys and fawns. The walls of all Statler hotels are treated in plaster panels, and this has been found both sanitary and economical and generally appreciated by the guest, and has become widely adopted in many hotels. The Roosevelt Hotel in New York, which was completed in 1926, has broken away from this scheme, and the bedrooms are colonial in character, with flowered wall papers, copied from old

designs and prints, the furniture being, of course, in keeping.

In nearly every American hotel of any standing there is to be found placed in each guest room a copy of the Bible. No small item of equipment is omitted: not only is there stationery, but an assortment of needles and cottons for the guest. These small items are replenished daily from the linen trolley. The most interesting feature of the guest room in Statler hotels is the "servidor," which greatly assists the service of the hotel servant and ensures the privacy of the guest. It consists of a hollow door which acts also as entrance door to the lobby. In this cabinet articles which need the attention of the hotel staff may be placed by opening the small door on the bedroom side. The hotel is then notified by telephone and, without the guest being troubled any further, the clothes, shoes, etc., are attended to and replaced from the door opening on to the corridor. An indicator informs the guest of the delivery. The cabinet is fitted with a patent interlock which prevents both cabinet doors from being opened at once. Automatic locks are rarely used for guest room doors in the United States, doors having a key and also an internal catch. The Statler Hotel, Buffalo, is provided with electric lighting which automatically switches off when the guest leaves his rooms. The upkeep of this system, however, has proved too high for it to be adopted as a standard fitment.

As already mentioned, the higher priced rooms in an

American hotel have bathrooms with tubs, while the others are provided with showers. Bathrooms are grouped, usually two to each vent shaft, which in turn are connected with the ventilating system of the building. The bathroom arrangements are neat and convenient, with great forethought given to the placing of the smaller fittings such as mirrors, towel hooks, and built-in soap and toilet receptacles. Showers, hot, cold, and iced water services are found in every bathroom.

Finally, special mention should be made of the bedroom unit, found in commercial hotels on the "sample" floor, which includes a room rather larger than the standard hotel bedroom. This type of room has rather the aspect of a bed-sitting room, with a day bed, and the lobby forms a dressing room off the bathroom. The rooms are arranged with easy access to a service lift and have double doors to facilitate the ingress of large merchandise, and the room is finished in more serviceable manner and in more severe taste. Besides being provided with desk and other office equipment, there is usually a generous supply of electric light and power points and equipment for the display of goods. These rooms are arranged with inter-communicating doors, an unusual feature on American plans except at corners and in suites. Sample rooms are arranged either as a group or as an entire floor, and are greatly in demand during Conventions, when they are let at very profitable rates.

(To be continued)

Electric Lighting of Churches

THE following pamphlet has been issued [by the Oxford Diocesan Advisory Committee. It is thought that its contents may be of interest to Members of the Institute, and is, therefore, printed by permission of the Diocesan Committee:—

The Oxford Diocesan Advisory Committee desire to draw the attention of Incumbents and Churchwardens to the principles which are guiding them in giving advice on the lighting of churches by electricity. Applications to the Chancellor for faculties to introduce this method of lighting are coming in every month, together with requests from parishes for preliminary advice, and it is probable that when the Government scheme of establishing electric cables throughout the country districts is completed, every village church will have this method of lighting within reach. It is therefore desirable that those responsible for our churches should consider in what form electric lighting can be introduced. Properly speaking, the method is one for the advice of a competent architect, who will consider the building and its special requirements. The opinion unhappily prevails that any firm of electrical engineers can light a church, that an architect's opinion is unnecessary even in old churches of beauty and interest, and that his services may be dispensed with for the sake of economy.

Incumbents, therefore, are invited to weigh well the

considerations which rightly govern the whole question, and have influenced the minds of those who have made it a special study.

The introduction of the light of the sun into a church is not a simple matter. The old builders thought out their plans for introducing light through windows, and much might be written showing why they succeeded so well, and why many modern churches are confessedly so badly lighted. If natural light presents difficulties, and its admission into buildings is not so simple a matter as at first sight appears, the same is more true of artificial light. The beauty of light and shadow, the purposes for which light is needed, the dignity of all conditions of worship, the distinctive architecture of the buildings—all ask to have their case heard, and their claims considered.

What befits a theatre or a music hall is unsuited to a church. The brilliant illumination given by concealed headlights or footlights in a theatre is out of place in a house of prayer. The flat plastered ceiling of a library, reflecting artificial and concealed light upon the floor of the building, has nothing in common with the dark roof timbers of a venerable church, under which, not out of which, shafts of sunshine stream into the building. It follows from this that roof-lighting should be used only in buildings and under conditions appropriate to its use. In the same way, concealed lights set in the jambs of windows

with reflectors are to be condemned, for no window should be asked to give light by night.

The dignity of a church requires that no method of lighting should be introduced of which it might be said that it was suggestive of a cinema or a music hall. Artifice, concealment and illusion are here out of place.

In a report on a proposed scheme for lighting a church (which for the purposes of this reference may be nameless), a distinguished architect writes as follows :—

"The electric light scheme seems on the whole satisfactory except the proposed flood lighting of the chancel which seems to me very meretricious. I should advise the omission of the concealed lighting behind the chancel arch and of that behind the eastern pillars of the chancel 'focussed on to the altar.' Instead of these devices I should fix lamps with opaque shades, arranged to light the choir seats in the western bay and to give a diffused light on the floor of the eastern bay, these lamps either to hang in the arches as in the case of the nave, or else to be fixed with short brackets or standard to the iron side screens.

"In no case should strip lights be allowed fixed at the backs of pillars or in window jambs, the lighting arrangements should be as straightforward and as restrained as possible, and all trickery should be disallowed. It may be observed that a series of successive points of light on each side will make the most of the length of the chancel, and that the concentration or the flooding of the lights will have the opposite effect and destroy what dignity the chancel now possesses.

"The present lighting by candles is infinitely more artistic than any electric installation can be, and I hope it will be retained even if the candles are only used on special occasions.

"I may add a warning against any attempt to replace the real candles with electric imitations, the result of which can never be successful. The only way to adapt candelabra for electric light is to fit them with small shaded bulbs which make no attempt to imitate candles. One other point should be noted. The electricians' plan shows the nave lamps under the arches ; this should be

modified by suspending the lamps from the wall plate of the aisle, which will be more secure for purposes of fixing, and will avoid any disfigurement of masonry."

What, then, should be attempted ? Much is possible where directness, beauty and simplicity are the guiding principles. Nothing can be comparable in beauty to the lighting of a church with candles, which for this reason only are still retained where possible. Old brass candelabra are being brought out from dusty corners in towers and now rehung to the delight of the beholders. But this method of lighting with candles is seldom possible, nor is it under consideration here. What is practicable, and fulfils all the conditions of beauty, fitness and simplicity, is the suspension of drop electric lights, either with pendants or without them.

Information will readily be given by the Committee as to where suitable fittings can be obtained. Pendants of great beauty are now made, some being true candelabra, with real (*not* artificial) candles (to be lighted on great festivals), and drop electric lights below ; and others for electric lights alone without candles. In either case they have a beauty and dignity of their own. It should be borne in mind that pendants should not be hung from the crown of an arch, so as to interfere with ancient masonry or mouldings, but from brackets above the arch projecting a foot or more away from the wall, or directly from the roof itself. The pendant should hang at a fair height, where the light does not interfere with an uninterrupted view eastward. A less expensive and simpler form of lighting is the suspension of bulbs hanging on a flex from a small bracket of six inches or less in projection. It should be remembered that the white surface of a wall, which has natural properties of reflecting and diffusing light is better for those purposes than metal reflectors.

And the light given should be sufficient and not *too much*. It is as great a mistake to overlight a church as to light it insufficiently. Both light and shade have their appropriate values in the beauty of architecture, and both should be kept in view by those who are preparing schemes for the electric lighting of churches.

The Manor House of North Derbyshire

BY LOUIS AMBLER [F.].

MR. Eric W. Chapman's article on "The Manor House of North Derbyshire," in the R.I.B.A. JOURNAL of 13 October, interests me, as most of the houses he describes are familiar to me, and they are very much like some of those in the adjoining West Riding of Yorkshire, but even plainer and more severe than the latter.

Perhaps "North-West Derbyshire" would have been more exact, all the examples being in that particular portion of the country, and there are several manor houses as far north in Derbyshire as those he mentions, some of which are of greater variety of design, also some in the same locality which have different features, as you will see from the accompanying photographs.

Meersbrook Hall (or Bishop's House, Meersbrook, as it is sometimes called), now in a southern suburb of Sheffield, but just in Derbyshire, is a half-timber house

of about the middle of the sixteenth century, the lower storey encased later in stonework.

Barlborough Hall, built in 1583, about 10 miles S.E. of Sheffield, has been well illustrated and described in *Country Life*, and is almost identical in design with Heath Old Hall, near Wakefield, Yorkshire, built nearly twenty years earlier.

Park Hall, near Barlborough, has the many gables with the ball finials mentioned in Mr. Chapman's article, but sash windows have been substituted for the original stone mullioned and transomed windows, unfortunately.

Bradshaw Hall, in North-West Derbyshire, has a charming picturesque gateway.

Dronfield Manor House, two miles east of Cartledge Hall, is similar to some of the houses described in the article, hence, probably, its omission.

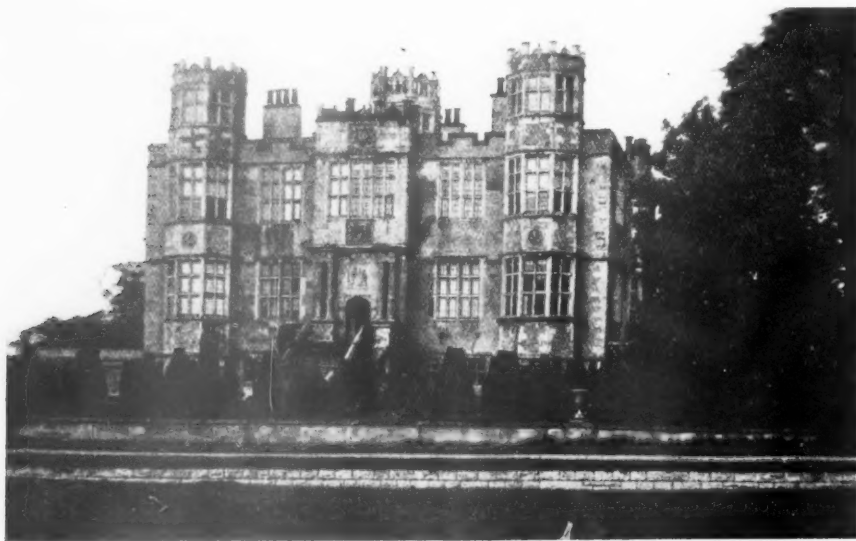
Langwith Hall or Manor House is L-shaped in plan,



MEERSBROOK HALL, SHEFFIELD

and has picturesque dormers and chimneys. It is about six miles south of Barlborough.

North Lees Hall, one and a half mile north of Hathersage, and between Derwent and Egam Halls, is different from



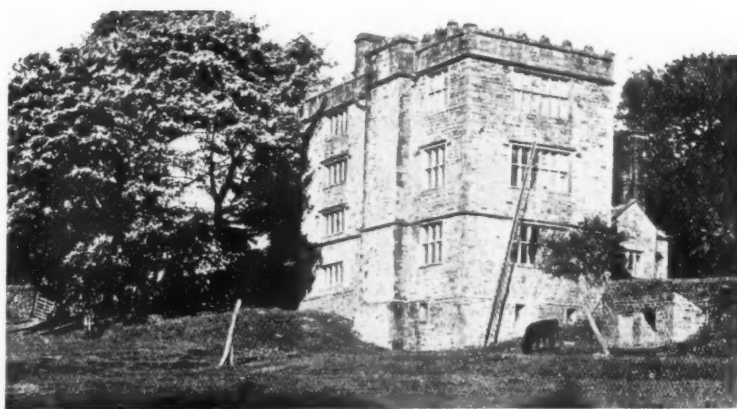
BARLBOROUGH HALL. FRONT

the others, having a parapet and no gables to the main building. Whitwell Manor House, about three miles

One or two typical plans of these houses would have added to the interest, and a few photographs



BRADSHAW HALL, CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH



NORTH LEES HALL, HATHERSAGE

east of Barlborough, is similar to the others. Wormhill Hall, about eight miles W.N.W. of Hassop Hall, is rather later in date than most of the other Manor houses, having been built towards the end of the seventeenth century.

of interiors, such as the oak parlour at Derwent Hall, and some of the plaster ceilings mentioned, might have been added with advantage, but perhaps space did not permit.

Reviews

ENGLISH DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE OF THE SEVENTEENTH AND EIGHTEENTH CENTURIES. (*New Edition, revised*), by Horace Field and Michael Bunney.

It is a real delight to see the re-issue of a book devoted to what must always be one of the most interesting periods of English domestic architecture, a period which suffered a serious eclipse not so long ago, partly through a striving after the "picturesque," and possibly to some extent owing to the greater ease with which modern conditions, though not necessarily comfort, were obtainable in the rambling type of plan.

The period covered is, roughly, the latter half of the seventeenth and the whole of the eighteenth century; that is, it starts when the gable had almost entirely given way to the cornice, and mullions remained the sole survivals of Gothic tradition, a tradition finally ousted by the general adoption of the sash. In this connection it will be seen that the authors refer to the tradition of the high-pitched roof (p. 4, § 5); but practically flat roofs were common enough over a large number of English buildings during the two preceding centuries, in fact the cost of the flat roof would seem to have been the chief deterrent to its universal adoption.

The book is not entirely confined to domestic buildings any more than was the period under review; but, since it was the period *par excellence* of the moderate-sized house, this occupies the premier position; and of those illustrated, more than half are stone-built. Perhaps this is well in view of the large amount of attention which has of late been given to English brickwork: but, although a slate-hung front is shown (House at Ashburton, p. 151), no specimen of tile-hanging such as is found in the south-west corner of Kent and elsewhere in the south-east of England is illustrated. The plastered house at Framlingham (pp. 175-6) is perhaps the finest of its kind in the country, but the photograph hardly does it full justice; and it is rather a pity that one or two of the more architectural cottages of the period were not included, even though almshouses are well represented. Interior work is also practically ignored; and the note concerning the "curious plaster ceilings" at the house in Monmouth Castle on p. 26 refers to possibly the richest plasterwork of the period in the country.

The authors do well in these days to insist that "Tradition in art is of the greatest importance," though it is hard to reconcile the last paragraph on p. 1 with the fact that the following of tradition ceased in all but the remotest sense with the rise and progress of Gothic art, only to be revived with the birth of archæology and antiquarianism; for, notwithstanding the authors' remarks on p. 7, § 3, the art of the Middle Ages was a complete departure from tradition. On the other hand, the period treated owes almost everything to tradition, a tradition to which Englishmen have a right to turn as occupiers of a one-time Roman province. The suggestion, however, that there was no traditional style at the time when Pugin took up the cudgels in favour of a reversion to Gothic (p. 2, last §), is hardly true in the face of men

like Goodridge and Leverton; the fact being that the view of tradition had shifted to the emulation of styles ill-adapted to our climate, unsuited to buildings of a middle-class domestic character, and outside the range of the ordinary man; with the result that building was split up into the work of scholars and that of the jerry builders, the former producing buildings of great merit, whereas the work of the latter was either frankly utilitarian or profoundly vulgar. Many of the houses illustrated exemplify a classic tradition by good proportion as opposed to picturesqueness; and the nearer the details approach their prototypes the happier is the result, as may be well seen by referring to the doorways shown on pp. 62, 66, and 141; for nationalism in art is not founded on an ignorant interpretation of tradition, but to changes brought about through climatic and other local agencies, which alone can produce a living art such as obtained in the Middle Ages.

The suggestion on p. 12, § 4, that Wren's "works were for the most part carried out on the old lines by ordinary artificers" is somewhat wide of the mark; for one can hardly describe Thornhill, Verrio, Laguerre, Emmett, le Sage, Gibbons, Nost, Cibber, and Tijou as such!

Speaking of hipped roofs on p. 13, it is suggested that the earlier examples in the south of England were "perhaps due to the constructive methods adopted in the timber framing." This was certainly not the case at Slyfield, Surrey, the brick and flint outbuildings of which were erected about 1600, and which possess a fully-developed return cornice and roof.

The sanity of the pilaster treatment, insisted on on p. 15, § 4, is borne out by reference to examples on pp. 4, 44, 84 and 85. These, however, are all of stone, although it is stated on p. 20, § 2 that "most of the stone houses are singularly free from the pilaster treatment." Of brick and stone, only one specimen is illustrated (on p. 108) unless the examples shown on pp. 145 and 161 can be classed as such. One would like to have seen some such notable example as the house near the parish church (c. 1711), Swindon, given.

The comparison of buildings situated widely apart and built of different material, but similar in design, is instructive. The authors point out the remarkable likeness between the stone-built Linden House, Cirencester (p. 61), and a brick house at Bridlington (p. 153). Other examples that might be cited for comparison are the houses overlooking the churchyard, Cirencester (p. 69), a house which would add dignity to any city; and Leburn House, Bampton, Devon, (p. 85); both of stone, which have much in common with the brick and stone doctor's house at Highworth, Wilts, and Lloyd's Bank, Cirencester (p. 54), of stone, dated by the authors as "probably about 1780"; with Ashley House, Epsom, of brick and stucco, erected by the Adam Brothers in 1784.

Samuel Salter's House, Trowbridge, illustrated on pp. 40 and 41 (of which the date is not given, and the reference to the builder as "mayor" carries one no further), is stated to be "in its architectural details closely allied

to the later and coarser work to be found at Bath and in the Bath neighbourhood." The flanking portions of the façade are almost identical with those of General Wolfe's House, Trim Street, Bath, begun in 1707; and it can hardly be earlier than this. Moreover, in the Bath house the architraves are bolection-moulded, as in the Tetbury doorway (1703), drawn on p. 57; a sure sign of early work. But here, so far as can be judged by the photograph, they are of the more usual type.

The entirely satisfactory window grouping, shown on p. 32, which avoids an excess of window in the one-room-deep type of house; the more orthodox arrangement of the pedimented windows in the "Rococo" house at Holt, Wilts (p. 72), as compared with those of the "Classical" house at King's Lynn (p. 87); and the nobility of the house at Bradford-on-Avon (p. 84), which must surely be the work of the elder Wood, are but a tithe of the points of interest in this book.

Of the buildings illustrated which are actually outside the range of the book, it is good to be reminded of the addition to the tower of Upton-on-Severn church (p. 167); for the well-proportioned copper-covered cupola not only gives interest to an otherwise dull exterior, but lends considerable dignity to the little town when viewed from a distance.

A word of praise is due for the form, size, arrangement, and general "make-up" of the book. The authors have recognised that few people read architectural books, and the letterpress, which has not been overdone, is disposed where it will be found most acceptable. Then, the juxtaposition of drawings and photographs is always welcome to the student; and the numbering of plates and letterpress together is an immense boon to those desirous of finding a particular building rapidly, and might be universally followed with advantage.

E. M. HICK [L.].

THE CHANGING FACE OF ENGLAND. By Anthony Collett. Nisbett & Co., Ltd., London (1926). 10s. 6d. net.

Mr. Collett possesses the qualifications of the ideal traveller, for what he sees he comprehends. The significance of natural phenomena is an open book to him, and when we follow him in his wanderings about Britain, the varying characteristics of hill and dale, together with their inhabitants, all have added interest. Of all the millions of people who spend their leisure and business hours speeding across the countryside by train or car, very few extract the pleasure derived from the constant change of scene which different regions offer to the intelligent observer: it is nowadays generally left to the traveller on foot to acquire an intimate knowledge of the countryside.

Mr. Collett's book has been written with the idea of helping "those who love England to know it better, by drawing attention to the contrasts of shire and shire, and explaining how they arose. . . . Few scenes in England are either what Nature first made them or the product of the single purpose of man. They bear the stamp of two or three thousand years of almost continuous remodelling; the architecture of the hills and fields is of as many periods as that of the churches which they embosom."

The architect and regional planner can learn much from the chapter on "A Roof Overhead"; in it the author explains in a very delightful manner the economic factors which caused past generations to build in the local tradition with materials that blended so happily with the landscape. But the whole book is full of interest for one engaged in regional and sociological studies, for it tells of the effects of storm and tide on our intricate coast line and river valleys, and includes such fascinating subjects as "race and language," ancient trackways and modern highways. To the lover of bird-life the book makes a special appeal, and the very practical suggestions on the formation of nature reserves are of real value.

The author's style is comparable to that of the late W. H. Hudson, and it is evident that, like the latter, he knows the secrets of field and forest, for this is essentially a book of the open air by one whose vision has been clarified by contact with nature and the ever-changing face of England.

W. HARDING THOMPSON [A.].

OLD HOUSES OF NEW ENGLAND. By Knoxton Mixer. New York: The MacMillan Company. 1927.

There are many who think of American building as consisting entirely of skyscrapers and great department stores in the cities, with jerry-built shacks in the suburbs and western towns. To such this book will come as something of a revelation. It gives admirable photographs of simple and dignified buildings, dating from the time of the Pilgrim Fathers, among which are delightful examples of the design and craftsmanship of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Vast as are the resources of the United States, the manufacturers do not at present seem to have developed a satisfactory supply of building materials. Home-made bricks are, or were a short time ago, practically unknown. Tiles for roofing and paving are imported from Europe, slates one never sees, and most surprising of all, before the war, and possibly even now, all the metal window casements were imported from this country.

The typical American home, therefore, of the last three centuries has its outer walls timber-framed, or possibly spiked, and not framed at all. The wall framing is covered with weather boards or shingles, and the roof is almost invariably shingled. Such construction increases fire risks, so that, apart from the American fondness for "tearing down" their old buildings, the United States is less rich in examples of Old Domestic Architecture in proportion to their former population than is this country.

Among the old houses illustrated in the book is Nathaniel Hawthorne's "House of the Seven Gables," at Salem, Mass. (pp. 67 and 68), which the architect, who found it with five gables only, has "restored" to its original number of seven.

In his introduction the author states that "in the field of architecture the intent has been to trespass as little as possible," otherwise one might have indulged in a mild grumble at the absence of plans. The photograph, for example, of "The Stairway—The Daniel Perkins Johnston House" (p. 40) suggests an inter-

esting arrangement which can only be guessed at. Among the more ambitious stone houses illustrated is "Sachem's Wood," New Haven, Conn. (p. 344), built in 1830, which would not feel out of place in Bath. The book is an extremely interesting study of an aspect of New England history, and is so tightly packed with good things that it is to be hoped that the next edition will be provided with a complete index.

ARTHUR BARTLETT [F.].

EXAMPLES OF MODERN FRENCH ARCHITECTURE. Edited by Howard Robertson and F. R. Yerbury. One hundred plates. 11 in. by 8½ in. Ernest Benn. 32s. 6d.

A word of congratulation can be extended to the authors for the selection and character of the admirable photographs which really form the matter of this book. The letterpress is modestly brief and the authors have decided that the peruser of these plates will form his own opinions, without any guidance; but it might have been of some advantage to have mentioned, at least, what buildings were temporary. The general impression left is that in its handling of concrete this ultra-modern French architecture is dehumanised. Concrete is a plastic material and can easily be relieved, so why not relieve it? The sculptured panels and patterned brickwork in the Paris house by Beaudoin and Lods (Plate XL) are a welcome contrast, but the immense brick arches on the same front are fantastic. The Corbusier houses seem to go unnecessarily out of their way to resemble the bridge decks of steamers where they do not resemble cardboard boxes. Perhaps the most interesting plates are those of the shop fronts, and the side of the Marseilles Theatre (Plate XXIII) shows a most suggestive treatment for independent street fronts, which has already been attempted in a Paris boulevard—a treatment which provides vertical projecting masses to neutralise the inequalities of cornice heights. One can infer from Plates XXXVI and XXXVII that M. Tony Garnier (Lyons), besides being the creator of a super-shed, has a real feeling for dignity and restraint.

D. THEODORE FYFE [F.].

DR. RAYMOND UNWIN.

The Greater London Regional Planning Committee have appointed Dr. Raymond Unwin, F.R.I.B.A., as technical expert to prepare a regional plan for their area, which is the same as that of the London Traffic Committee, extending to a radius of about 25 miles from Charing Cross. Dr. Unwin completes his service under the Ministry of Health towards the end of the year, and the appointment will date from 1 January.

Dr. Unwin is well known as having laid out New Earswick, York; First Garden City, Letchworth; and the Hampstead Garden Suburb. He was special lecturer on Town Planning, Birmingham University, 1911-14, and subsequently Chief Town Planning Inspector to the Local Government Board.

THE PRIORY CHURCH, CHRISTCHURCH.

The following appeal has been received for publication in the R.I.B.A. JOURNAL supplementing a note in our last issue on page 27:—

Many thousands of your readers have probably at some time visited Christchurch, and not only have admired the church but also have been charmed by the beauty of its surroundings which are set in the angle where meet the rivers Avon and Stour.

On the north side of the churchyard and immediately adjoining thereto and co-terminous in depth therewith is an old house and garden containing about two acres known as "Church Hatch." This property was recently sold by private treaty and there is grave reason to fear that it may be developed as sites for modern villa residences. To the north of "Church Hatch" are situated the mound and ruin of Christchurch Castle and the site of the ruins of the early English domestic building known as the Governor's Lodging. The property is in the very heart of all that is of archaeological and historical interest in Christchurch and the definite threat of its being so developed has created a great feeling of dismay, because if carried out, the present peaceful surroundings and amenities of both church and churchyard would be thereby endangered and the views from the Town Bridge and the walk along the millstream through Convent Meadow, so well known to visitors and artists, would be absolutely ruined.

The only method which presents itself to save the situation, is to secure the vesting of the freehold of the property by purchase in some body or corporation of persons and upon such trusts as to its user as will for ever remove any danger of its development.

The sum required to purchase the property, to meet expenses and to provide a fund for future maintenance and upkeep is estimated at not less than £7,000. This sum is altogether beyond the power of the inhabitants to raise locally and the only way of providing it is by an appeal to the generosity of the county and of the general public. This appeal for donations has our whole-hearted support and approval. Subscriptions may be sent to Lloyds Bank, Ltd., Christchurch, and will be most thankfully acknowledged. This appeal has also the full support and sympathy of the National Trust for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty, 7, Buckingham Palace Gardens, London, S.W.1; of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and of the Council for the Preservation of Rural England.

JOHN BERNARD SEELY.
THEODORE WINTON.
MALMESBURY.
WILFRID ASHLEY.
WALTER TAPPER, A.R.A.,
F.R.I.B.A., F.S.A.
A. R. POWYS, Sec., S.P.A.B.
GEORGE MEYRICK.
W. H. GAY, Vicar.

Schools of Architecture

THIRD SERIES

I.—School of Architecture, The Victoria University, Manchester

BY PROFESSOR A. C. DICKIE, M.A. [A.].



MANCHESTER SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE: FIRST YEAR
Portico in the Greek Ionic Order. By J. A. Thomas

The aim of education is easily comprehended. The methods employed to that end are more open to criticism, but it is unjust to assess their values without some knowledge of results.

Criticism is so easily coloured by prejudice. The throes of transition in which architecture is now finding itself, and the untraditional vogues which follow in the wake of originality, be it sober or fantastic, are elements which education must seriously consider. Our educational scheme is also still transitional. The activities of the various schools, each of which emphasises itself by one or another quality, have been co-ordinated to a considerable extent by the R.I.B.A. Our system is largely

modelled on that of the Ecole des Beaux Arts. A wise discernment is, however, called for if we are to guard against the perpetuation of many of the ills for which that system is responsible.

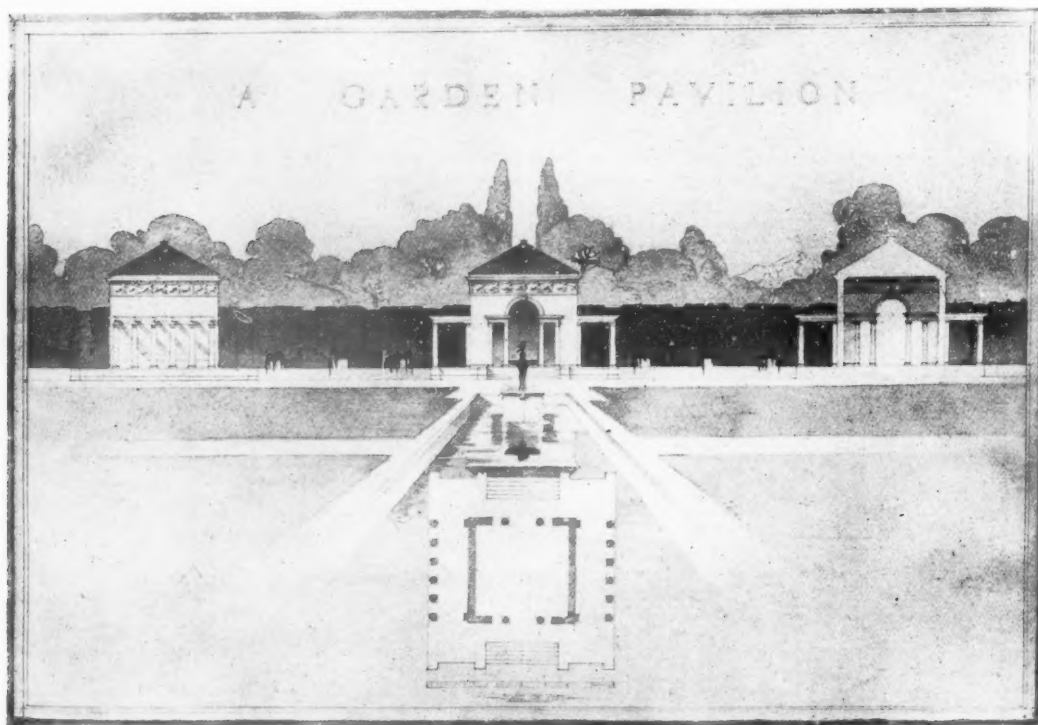
Whatever may be done to equip the student with a sound and comprehensive background of knowledge, it inevitably brings us to the point that criticism is all the more effective by comparison with past works. It is the only way by which substantial illustration is possible.

Discrimination is needed in assessing the educational value of vogues. What might have been the architecture of to-day if the Renaissance had not forced itself "willy nilly" upon us? Had the work of classic ages been held

up to us in its purity only as an expression of the greatness of Greece and Rome instead of being passed on second hand as an inherited fashion standardised to our needs, we should not have wallowed for all these centuries in alternating revivals. Lashing dead horses! the sterility of it, even in spite of the work of certain great men whose creations bear the highest qualities of their chosen periods. Verily they were *almost* Greeks or Romans or Goths.

Something more than face value is required. All revivals are dangerous, and the lessons of history are

equip the student with some ability to express himself structurally and graphically in the main principles of design, and to furnish him with a background of understanding which will help him to express the spirit and circumstance of his time. For him it is only the dawn, the noon light will be the measure of his ability to fertilise the sown seed. Development comes after he has been schooled in sympathetic intimacy with the aspirations, spirit, and ways and means of those who created the models he has learned to understand. Having explored the



MANCHESTER SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE: SECOND YEAR

A Garden Pavilion. By R. Sandy

ineffective if the student fails to see in them primarily the embodiment of the spirit of their time and circumstance. The incontinent obtrusion of second and third hand classic into the body of our educational system is nearly as marked to-day as it was in the schools of Amboise and Fontainebleau. The lesson must be learned at its source, where we can read what was then structurally inevitable, wherein racial and geographical influences prevailed, what was logical and what was mere caprice.

A course of education which covers the brief period of only five years cannot claim more than the attempt to

beaten track of his limited curriculum, let him search the world's byeways and read as he runs.

Too much stress need not be laid upon racial and geographical distinction as nations now get closer and closer to each other. There is not such a radical difference in the kind of thing which is equally suitable to countries and races considered to be widely apart. That this or that is or is not English should not be too readily laid as a plank on our platform. Individuality must in the main govern expression, and the lead given by great individuals will establish a racial brand. If spontaneous

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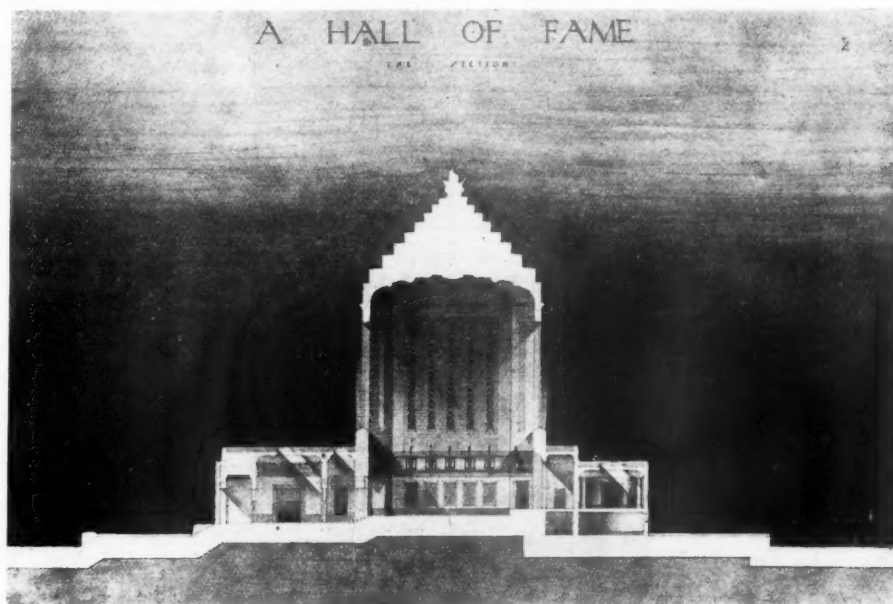
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MANCHESTER SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE: FOURTH YEAR
A Hall of Fame: Elevation. By W. C. Benoy



MANCHESTER SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE: FOURTH YEAR
A Hall of Fame: Section. By W. C. Benoy

expression is to be subordinated to the consideration of what particular breed we are, whether we are "bulldogs" or "terriers," then the Lord help education.

Environment! How shall we view it? The castellated fortresses of mediæval times and the monasteries of Tibet cap the peaks on which they stand as if modelled by nature. The temples of Egypt are woven into the plain and crags of the Nile Valley in complete propriety. But what of the Greek Temple. This four-square convention set incon-

(a) The degree course (B.A. Honours Architecture) requiring the Entrance Examination of the Northern Matriculation Board. In the first year three accessory subjects in addition to Architecture are taken: (1) A Language. (2) History or English Literature. (3) Mathematics or Physics.

(b) The Certificate Course requiring the special Entrance Examination set by the University, the only accessory subject after enrolment being Mathematics.



MANCHESTER SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE: FOURTH YEAR
Hall of Fame. By J. L. Martin

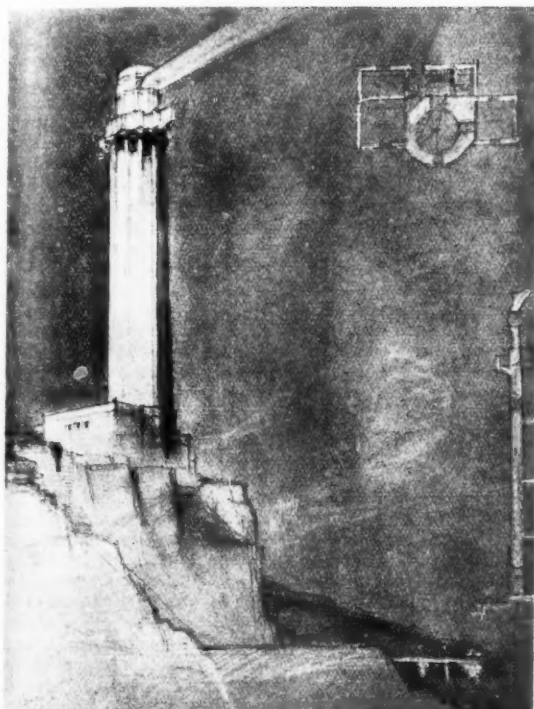
gruously on peak and plain and distinguished by violent contrast to its environment? Unassimilated, like a jewel on a finger or a nose, it is pardonable to the dogmatist only because of its intrinsic beauty.

Briefly, these are some of the elements which govern our "strategy." "Tactics" are in the hands of the educationalists, who are groping earnestly for the most expedient methods of directing this five years' course to a fruitful end. At this or any other time a standardised system is, on the face of it, unwise.

There are two courses at the Manchester School of Architecture covering five years, the successful completion of which carry exemption from the final examination qualifying for A.R.I.B.A.

The system observed in the School emphasises the following points:—

1. A comprehensive library is considered to be an essential part of the equipment.
2. The history courses aim at telling the story of architecture chiefly from the standpoint of the designer and craftsman, at the same time emphasising the contemporary local elements which have influenced that standpoint.
3. Building construction and design. This spreads itself over the full period of five years and co-ordination between these two and the other branches is for obvious



MANCHESTER SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE: FOURTH YEAR
Time Sketch. By J. L. Martin

reasons made as close as possible. The courses in Quantities and Specifications are chiefly helpful in training the students to analyse in detail the assembled items of which a building is composed.

4. In addition there are included History of Classical Sculpture and Italian Mural Painting, which, along with History of Architecture, make invaluable cultural infilling.

These in the mass, tempered by courses in Theory of Design and Aesthetic properties of Building Materials, form the main features of the curriculum. Such subjects as Geology, Materials Testing and Professional Practice are added.

Skill in draughtsmanship develops automatically throughout the course by careful supervision in the design studio and regular classes in free drawing and life.

Vacation work in sketching and measuring is expected, and there are three annual travelling scholarships of £60 for which third year students are eligible.

The first three years are spent at the University, but in each of the fourth and fifth years students need only attend for six months, the remaining six months being spent in an architect's office.

ALBUM DE VILLARD DE HONNECOURT. Issued by the Bibliothèque Nationale Department des Manuscrits. (Paris: Catala Frères.)

A convenient little portfolio of reproductions in collotype of the whole of the 65 pages in the famous sketch book by a thirteenth-century French architect, together with photographs of the original buildings. The letterpress consists of a brief descriptive catalogue of the plates, a transcription of the various legends on the sketches, and a brief but interesting introduction signed "H.O." There are already two large books of reproductions of this sketch book in the R.I.B.A. Library, but this new edition will be handy for students.

M. S. B.

Party Walls*

BY W. E. WATSON (F.), BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

THE ancient Romans had laws for party as well as external walls at a very early period. Pliny and Vitruvius speak of laws regulating the thickness of walls, and the Justinian laws contain many sound regulations such as might be expected from jurists and such architects as were those of ancient Rome.

French building law was based in a large measure on that of the Romans, and the Code Napoleon enacted regulations probably more terse and to the point of our English everyday practice than are those under which we ordinarily pursue our practice to-day.

Laws for regulating buildings in London are to be found in the City records as far back as the time of Richard the First, and these provided that twelve Aldermen should be chosen to superintend all city works and settle disputes

which might arise about enclosures, party walls and the like. These Commissioners were empowered to make regulations governing party walls such as they should be 16 feet in height and three feet in breadth, and they also dealt with the protection of ancient lights. These regulations were, however, merged in the statute of 19 Car. II, chap. III, which was passed for rebuilding the City after the Great Fire; it contained minute provisions for streets and may be described as the prototype of our present statutes governing building in London.

It cannot be denied that the London regulations even at the earliest periods were based upon customs of the City which were most jealously guarded even against the reigning Sovereign; but in present days most if not all schemes of local betterment are carried into effect by direct resort to the legislature instead of relying upon ancient custom or royal charter, and thus it is that we have some thousand bye-laws in force to carry into effect the charters or local statutes governing the Metropolis.

*The first of a series of Lectures on Architectural Practice delivered at the Royal Institute of British Architects, on Thursday, 8 November, 1928.

Part VIII of 57 and 58 Victoria, chapt. cxxiii, a local and private Act, is the code which governs party walls in London County and the City of London and Part IX of the same local statute governs dangerous structures subject to definitions and penalties set out elsewhere. Part VIII. deals with the rights of building and adjoining owners and sets up a code which normally covers everyday practice and is found to be perfectly adequate.

In considering matters in regard to party walls it must be remembered that the term may be used in different senses and not only in the sense which is suggested by the London Building Acts as contained in the 1894, 1898 and 1905 statutes.

Thus "party wall" may mean that in which both owners are tenants in common; secondly, it may mean a wall divided longitudinally or vertically into two, strips, one belonging to each owner; thirdly, it may belong entirely to one only of the owners, the second having an easement over it for certain purposes, such as support; and, fourthly, a wall divided into two moieties longitudinally, each owner having a cross easement against the other for certain purposes. Thus, where a wall is not common property but one strip of it belongs exclusively to one owner, he may pull down that portion which stands upon his own land, provided he does so without committing negligence, even although it does not leave sufficient support for his neighbour. The mere circumstance of the juxtaposition of the walls casts no obligation upon the owner to give notice and gives no right to demand support as such. This notion is enacted in the statute 15 George V (Law of Property Act, 1925), chapt. xx, sect. 38, which provides for party structures "that structure shall be and remain severed vertically as between the respective owners and the owner of each part shall have such rights to support and user over the rest of the structure as may be requisite for conferring rights corresponding to those which would have subsisted if a valid tenancy in common had been created."

It is therefore desirable to ascertain precisely what the qualities of a tenancy in common are—as distinct from a joint tenancy.

It differs in this respect that joint tenants have one estate in the whole and no estate in any particular part, whereas tenancy in common is created when several persons have several distinct estates not necessarily of the same quantity in equal or unequal shares by several titles and not a joint title. It may be said that each tenant in common has in contemplation of law a distinct tenement or a distinct freehold, and though there is a common law right to pull down when necessary, no expenses either as to the demolition or rebuilding can be claimed from the other party unless there is an agreement to share the cost apart from anything in the nature of salvage (*Cubitt v. Porter*, 1828) (*Leigh v. Dickeson*, 1884).

The question, therefore, might arise as to which statute is to govern our daily practice in London and out of it. Supposing A and B are the owners of adjoining houses and premises between which there is a dividing wall. B, erects in his garden buildings using the full length of the wall. In the absence of any stipulation in the title deeds A might contend that B is trespassing upon the ground that it is a party wall and wonder what remedy he might have, but I do not think there is any remedy unless

there has been complete ouster or at least some destruction to the wall, and of course under the 1894 Act a notice would be served in the usual way, and the customary procedure followed, including provisions for making good any damage accrued on account of the building works. A somewhat parallel case came before Mr. Justice Astbury in 1925 (*Sack v. Jones*) and dealt with mutual right of support. Plaintiff and defendant owned adjoining houses each of which was held on lease for 96 years from 1887 and granted by a mutual landlord. Defendant's house was the end one of the row and plaintiff's house was divided therefrom by a party wall. Cracks developed in plaintiff's house and particularly in the party wall. This became serious in 1924. The flank wall of the defendant's house leaned outwards slightly, through some subsidence, and plaintiff alleged that this caused the defect in the party wall, which was being pulled over. The subsoil was clay and there were no material defects in the defendant's house. The action was founded on the notion of withdrawal of lateral support, that the tension was continuing and would involve further damage, and further alleging the defendant was using her house negligently, causing injury to plaintiff's house, was committing nuisance, and claiming injunction and damages. The defence was a denial of the allegations made, and it was submitted that even if true, plaintiff had no cause of action; it was, however, admitted that both parties had implied mutual rights of support and mutual party wall rights. Plaintiff argued that although defendant could not be compelled to repair she was liable in damages for non-repair, and further if she had a right of support as against plaintiff she was exceeding her easement by pulling down the house of the plaintiff, and further that her house in its existing condition was a common law nuisance and she was thereby liable in damages. The defendant argued he was under no obligation to keep the house of plaintiff stable and that if it subsided in the ordinary course of nature plaintiff had no remedy in damages, nor could an action for nuisance be based on mere nonfeasance.

It was held by the learned Judge that plaintiff had not discharged the onus of proving that the house had pulled over the party wall and caused the disrepair, that the action failed upon the facts, but he dealt with the law on the supposition that the facts had been proved, quoting *Colebeck v. Girdless Company*, 1876, 1 Q.B.D. 234, to show defendant was under no obligation to keep her house in repair in order to support plaintiff's house. Plaintiff relied upon the fact that if an owner of premises allowed part of his house to fall upon his neighbour's land he was liable for trespass or nuisance and contended that if he permitted his house to pull in an opposite direction he was also liable for nuisance; no authority was cited for this proposition and the facts were not proved.

Though it is obviously impossible to have windows in a party wall, as such, it is sometimes a difficult problem for the architect to satisfy himself that a wall is in part external with all the advantages which may be claimed for such a structure, and in other parts having all the attributes of a party structure—and it was held in a case as far back as 1873 that an individual wall may be in part external and in another part party. This evolves the theory that if it is external in the higher parts windows

may be constructed therein, leaving the obvious remedy to the adjoining owner to obstruct if he considers it worth while, though we all know of cases where this procedure has been followed over twenty years ago, with the advantages accruing to-day, provided it cannot be demonstrated that the wall was in fact originally paid for by both parties in equal moieties.

Among the many difficulties that arise in party wall matters probably encroachment is the most trying; it may be that an adjoining owner erects a building of a temporary character, taking advantage of his neighbour's external wall to save the cost of a back to his own temporary building; in course of time the temporary building becomes permanent and a right of support is thereby in course of time acquired. Again, encroachment in the physical sense frequently arises where one building leans over, or it may be a series of buildings, so that when a portion is rebuilt, taking the centre of the wall at its base as the correct demarcation of boundary, it is found on the higher storeys one building is too short and on the other side too long to fit in. The only safeguard is to have punctilious agreement about the boundary at the base preparatory to the submitting of accounts later to the several owners.

In a case outside the London area a garden wall was pulled down and rebuilt with foundations extending further into the adjoining garden than those of the original wall. It was held in the Chancery Court that the reversioner could maintain, although the tenant had made no complaint, an action in trespass, so that (*Mayfair Property Co. v. Johnston*, 1894, 1 Ch. 508), the safeguard against encroachment is the obvious one of inspection of property at intervals by a qualified practitioner. This will probably be more systematic in future, as the continuous effects of vibration in our cities has already in some cases pointed to the desirability of periodical inspections of our older buildings.

It sometimes happens that a group of buildings with party walls came into possession of one owner, thereby eradicating the whole notion of party structures, and openings are freely made in what were party walls. In course of time the group reverts to its original nature and the question is, how far the extinguishments are capable of being revived. The answer, put shortly, is that a grantor cannot derogate from his own grant; or, in other words, he may not take advantage to himself of what is obviously the purchaser's equitable right. Where two properties are separated by a wall the presumption is that the middle of the wall is the boundary between them, but this presumption is changed where an owner builds a party wall with flues for both tenements and where they come beyond the equitable centre line; in such cases the original intention as to user of the wall would be the governing consideration and, subject to such easement, an owner is not further bound, so that apart from negligence or reasonable care he is not liable for any nuisance or inconvenience caused to the other party by such user (*Jones v. Pritchard*, 1908, 1 Ch. 630, 636). On a grant, therefore, of such a wall interspersed with flues the easement is defined, and even although at some point a leak from one flue to another may occur the owner is not bound to repair apart from contract to do so. Still, he is bound to give

any support necessary and cannot demolish to the danger of any superstructure, nor may he commit nuisance.

Though the presumption may be correct as to the centre being a boundary, if a man builds either with or without permission, apart from contract, upon the land of another there may be in effect a gift of a portion of the wall to the owner of the site, on the legal notion that whatever is affixed to the freehold becomes part thereof. The Statute of Limitations may, however, enable the owner to acquire in due time an indefeasible right to the land occupied unless the owner of the land recovers possession or where the building owner, acting under a *bona fide* misapprehension, mistakes his boundary and the adjoining owner abstained knowingly from correcting him. Again, where an owner erects a building against his neighbour's wall, using it for support, it does not give a right to the wall except when no action of trespass is taken for the statutory period of 20 years, when he then has an indefeasible easement of support. The Court will by injunction protect an owner whether it be only a leaseholder to enable him properly to observe the covenants he has entered upon, and a covenant to keep in repair external parts of the demised premises would cover party structures, it being immaterial whether those parts are exposed to the elements or rest upon and adjoin some other building which forms no part of the premises demised.

The statute defines the expression "party wall" to mean:

- (a) A wall forming part of a building for the separation of adjoining buildings belonging to different owners or occupied or constructed or adapted to be occupied by different persons; or
- (b) A wall forming part of a building and standing to a greater extent than the projection of the footings on lands of different owners.

And by section 58 it is provided that if (a) "When a wall is built as a party wall" or (b) "where a wall becomes a party wall" it shall be deemed a party wall for such part of its length as it is so used.

Thus it is doubtful if a boundary wall, where one of the owners builds against it, becomes a party wall within the meaning of the Act (*Murly v. McDermott*, 8A and E.138), because it is not used to separate buildings and it stands wholly upon the land of one owner. On the other hand, where buildings have been erected upon both sides of an original boundary wall it might conceivably become a party wall within the definition of the Building Act. Thus in the case of *Knight v. Pursell* (11 Chan. D. 412), where plaintiff was the owner of a boundary wall against which he had erected some closets and the adjoining owner, the defendant, had recently built a substantial structure, it was held that so far as buildings extended both sides of the wall it was a party wall within the meaning of the 1855 Building Act, and that defendant upon giving notice was entitled to take down and rebuild. Thus it would seem that the definition of the statute depends on physical condition and extent of user rather than upon title to the freehold upon which the foundation rests.

So also where the front of one house projects beyond its neighbour, the exposed part is not party within the definition, though at common law it might conceivably be

so. Again, a wall separating two houses under one ownership may conceivably be party for the purposes of the statute.

The expression "party wall" applies only to a vertical structure, but anything in the nature of a separation between properties or ownerships may be even horizontal and have all the attributes of a party wall considered in the common law aspect.

The rights of building owners are defined in the Act in twelve classifications:

1. To make good underpin or repair.
2. To pull down and rebuild where defective.
3. To demolish a wall not conformable to the statute and rebuild in compliance therewith.
4. Where ownerships are intermixed to rebuild in conformity with the statute.
5. The same as regards approaches and passages.
6. To raise and if necessary underpin on condition of making good damage done and raising of flues to increased height.
7. To demolish a party structure of insufficient strength and rebuild on condition of making good damage.
8. A right to cut into a party structure on condition of making good any damage.
9. A right to cut away footings, breasts, jambs and flues or other projections on condition of making good.
10. To cut away or take down overhanging portions on condition of making good.
11. To perform necessary incidental works.
12. To change a party fence wall into a party wall.

All these works may be performed subject to formal notice being served upon the adjoining owner. And the right to perform these works by statute excludes any common law right he may otherwise have enjoyed, that is, within the County and City of London, though on the other hand it does not relieve him of a common law duty to shore up or otherwise preserve the building belonging to the adjoining owner.

Where differences arise between the respective owners and surveyors are appointed, it should be remembered that the third surveyor is not in a position of umpire, but all three are arbitrators and as such may probably be bound by the general rules governing arbitration and the law of evidence, even though such may not be to the advantage of the parties generally, and even distinctly to their disadvantage. There is power of appeal.

The jurisdiction of surveyors generally is limited to the matters arising under the statute and they have no jurisdiction beyond those limitations. For instance, they cannot entertain a claim for compensation for loss of trade (*Adams v. Marylebone*, 1904, 2 K.B. 893). Neither may they deal in the statutory award with common law easements. They are, however, within their rights in dealing with damage to premises and extent of inconvenience under sect. 90, s.s.3. Also with adequacy of shorings under s.s.2.

The position of surveyors is a delicate one, and it would almost seem that where extensive ambiguities are contingent the safest course is to state a case for the opinion of a Court of Equity upon the ambiguities, only completing the award in the matters deliberately detailed by the statute. Such procedure may not be in the best interests of the

parties, but it is undoubtedly the safest course from the professional point of view. (*Stone v. Hastie*, 1903, 2 K.B. 463.)

The only other course is frankly to award what seems to be the proper equitable adjudication and leave an aggrieved party to his proper remedy either by appeal to the County or to the High Court, which in its particular discretion will settle the time and manner of executing the work or doing any other thing.

Section 92 of the Act empowers a building owner and his workmen or agents to enter upon any premises provided reasonable notice is given in writing, and any person who obstructs is subjected to penalties detailed in the Act. In fact, it may be said that the whole statute, though in the nature of a local and private Act, is hedged around by penalties for non-compliance, and it may be that this is the reason why it has been found to operate so successfully in its limited sphere, and probably why appeals from its provisions are so very rare.

Section 93 of the Act provides that where a building owner intends to erect within 10 feet of a building belonging to an adjoining owner a structure any part of which within such ten feet extends to a lower level than the adjoining building's foundations he shall, if required, strengthen the adjoining owner's foundation by underpinning or otherwise. A saving clause is provided against injury by the building owner and a compensation clause is provided in favour of the adjoining owner for inconvenience, loss or damage. The surveyors appointed may find it difficult to assess the value of inconvenience, loss or damage, and probably this is a case where the award might be dealt with in either of the alternative methods already stated; at any rate, in either case full facility for hearing claims of both parties should be given and the matter placed upon record in case of appeal, and full advantage taken of the security provisions under sect. 94.

Section 95 provides as to expenses to be borne jointly by the building and adjoining owners.

If a party structure be defective or out of repair the expense of making good, underpinning or repairing is to be borne by the two parties, regard being had to the use that each owner makes or may make of the structure. A similar provision applies if the structure is pulled down and rebuilt, or if some inadequate wall or partition is replaced by a proper wall or if storeys are intermixed.

And Section 95 also provides that the building owner alone is to bear the expense where he raises a party wall for his own purposes, and he must also carry to the requisite height the adjoining owner's stacks; similarly if the party structure is not so defective as to make rebuilding necessary and the building owner requires it to be raised or rebuilt he is not only to bear the expense but also to compensate the adjoining owner for disturbance and inconvenience.

The provisions as I understand them may thus be summed up. If a wall is so far gone as to be in the nature of dangerous, both parties bear equally the cost of rebuilding. If the wall is not inadequate and the building owner for his own purposes improves the wall, the adjoining owner upon making further use of it must bear a share of the cost proportionate to the further use he makes of it. So that while the adjoining owner leaves his premises as they are he is not mulcted in cost, but so soon as he

begins to make improvement he is liable to contribution not at the then value of the brickwork but proportionate to the actual cost at the time of rebuilding. In a recent case reported in the *Institute JOURNAL*, this was held to be the actual cost. The claimant in the action was a builder, and the learned Judge held it was actual cost to the builder exclusive of any profit he would have made had he been in the position of a building contractor working for an employer.

Another method of classifying the provisions might be to say that expenses to be borne jointly are those covered by sub-sections 1 to 5 of sect. 88, and those to be borne singly on first outlay under sections 6 to 9 and 12 of sect. 88; those under 10 and 11 must, of course, be borne by the building owner.

It has been held by a Divisional Court (*Mason v. Fulham*, 1910, 1 K.B. 631) that where a building owner raised a party wall and then sold his house, after which the adjoining owner made further use of the raised portion, the person to be recouped for the outlay under the Act is the actual owner at the time when the adjoining owner rebuilds as if the Act read building owner or his assigns; and in an earlier Court of Appeal case (*Stone v. Hastie*, 1903, 2 K.B. 463), it was held that where a lessor had expended he was entitled to be repaid and the lessee was not entitled to any share of the repayment.

Section 101 specifically excludes dealings with ancient lights and other easements from the purview of the surveyors, and if it be decided they should deal with such matters, it must be as duly accredited agents of the parties apart from the statutory appointment. No doubt this exclusion would also apply to rights of support, waterways and such like.

Section 173 of the statute provides for apportionment of expenses among owners, and it would seem that where a lessee holds under a specific covenant to pay a reasonable share and proportion of supporting, repairing and amending all party walls and to pay all taxes, duties, and assessments and impositions so that the landlord might receive the clear yearly rent reserved without deduction, he is liable to pay the whole share of the cost without contribution by the landlord. (*Barrett v. Duke of Bedford*, 8 T. R. 802). The covenant quoted is, however, more stringent than the customary covenant of a lease and, on the other hand, a lessor who has actually paid moneys under sub-section 1B of sect. 95 to the building owner in respect of rebuilding a wall out of repair cannot, apparently, recover from the lessee. (*Moore v. Clark*, 5 Tann, 90.)

Arbitration under this section 173 is not by surveyors under the statute, but is a reference to 52 and 53 Victoria Chap. 49, which is known as the Arbitration Act 1889, and it must be conducted with the formalities appertaining thereto.

So much for the statute itself; it may now be desirable to deal shortly with the actual award, or licence. Awards may be divided as in two classes: first, that decided upon between the surveyors to the two owners, usually sent in draft by the surveyor to the building owner to the representative of the adjoining owner for comment and revision; and, secondly, the award agreed upon by the third surveyor, and one other where it would seem that the most appropriate procedure is for the third surveyor to give

notice of a hearing to the two surveyors and thereafter in due course prepare his award in his own name, calling again a further meeting of the three when, no doubt one of the others will concur in the award by merely writing: "I concur in the above award," and signing in the presence of the other surveyor as witness.

As regards the actual clauses of an award, the first is usually the introduction: To whomsoever these Presents shall come We — of — and — of — send greeting.

Then follow the recitals, the first identifying the property, identifying the several owners and the degree of their estate in the premises in question.

The second recital deals with the service of statutory notice, the date thereof, and the authority therefor, expressing the degree of intention to exercise rights and the appointment of the building owner's surveyor.

The third recital states that the adjoining owner accepted service and as required by statute appointed a surveyor, designating the individual.

The fourth recital states that a difference was deemed to have arisen, and the surveyors examined and deliberated upon the matter and, as by statute required, appointed as third surveyor —, designating the individual in writing or the means by which he may be so designated.

The fifth recital states the agreement between the several owners that the said surveyors or any two of them are empowered and authorised to settle all statutory matters in dispute.

Then follow the "whereas" clauses dealing, it may be, with shorings, licences for works, notices from governing authorities, other easements dealt with in supplementary award, exclusion of parties, temporary buildings, and such like.

The "whereas" clauses generally deal with incidents, it may be, by way of recitals or by detail which are not common to all cases; they might be described as the exceptions to usual straightforward cases, and must be considered only having regard to the particular set of circumstances governing the particular case.

Next follows the declaratory clause stating that surveyors, being two of the three named, having surveyed and examined the premises do hereby make and publish this an award in writing determining a right to do certain works in time and manner following.

Then follow or are interwoven clauses which may be described as for the benefit of the building owner. The first of these, usually following the declaratory clause, states that the surveyors designate the wall in question for its length and height as the case may be, and as illustrated upon the identified drawing attached hereto, to be a party wall and agreed to be for the purposes of the adjoining owner sufficiently sound and strong; this is a provision which may be of considerable moment when after exposure and the removal of support the wall in question appears to be something in the nature of a neglected structure as defined by sect. 115 with its consequent penalties.

The next few clauses detail the intentions of the building owner and give him licence to enter upon the premises for the purposes stated, which, as nearly as may be, are best expressed in the actual words of the statute, such as

to pull down rebuild underpin cut into thickness and raise upon the said party wall.

A clause sometimes follows providing that the said works are to be regarded as inclusive of all operations permitted or empowered by the Act incidental to a proper execution of the works, or, alternatively, sometimes one is used which provides that this award satisfies all statutory notification required and in the event of alterations or variations necessitated by building law or competent authority administering it, no further notice shall be served upon the adjoining owner. Alternatively, sometimes a clause is inserted stating that the drawing attached and identified is to be construed as an integral part of the agreement, illustrating and describing the extent of the licence granted, and for the benefit of the building owner it may be recited that all works are to be executed to the satisfaction of the building authorities having control in the several matters.

The next following or interwoven set of clauses may be described as for the benefit of the adjoining owner, so that while the building owner is given his common law licence apart from statute to do and perform the works detailed, the set of clauses governing the rights and privileges of the adjoining owner are and should be somewhat more comprehensive, the general idea being that his rights and privileges shall not be lightly violated and he should not be put to expense incommensurate with any benefit he may receive.

Of such clauses there are some 16 in general use :—

1. Details of shorings, puncheons, and struts.
2. Work to commence forthwith, progress with diligence and complete before a stated date.
3. Removal of rubbish and debris from time to time.
4. Felt-covered screens to be erected to protect from dust.
5. Exoneration from liability as to premises and persons.
6. As to quality of materials and nature of facings.
7. Repairs to structures and decorations.
8. No scaffolding to overhang and work to be built overhand or Scots fashion.
9. Stacks and flues to be carried up, breasts to be built on as requested. Cornices to be returned upon themselves; no projection to overhang.
10. Licence to enter upon premises at reasonable hours.
11. Benefit of new structure upon tender of a detailed payment.
12. That no covenant herein shall be construed as to create an easement.
13. Details of payment of compensation for inconvenience, loss or damage or other consideration therefor.
14. That the whole of the works shall be at the sole cost of the building owner.
15. The receipt clause: That the building owner shall (a) pay fees of his own surveyor; (b) adjoining owner's surveyor, assessed at the sum of _____, the receipt whereof

is hereby acknowledged; (c) the cost of stamping the award and counterpart and the cost of registration under the Land Charges Act.

16. That third surveyor's fee, if any, shall be paid (a) by the building owner; (b) by both parties in equal moieties; (c) as third surveyor may direct.

These are the usual customary "owners'" clauses; frequently many of them are omitted, and where no litigation develops, no harm is done. Some of them may even be implied as matters of custom in certain cases, but it cannot be denied that most architects of experience can remember incidents where each one of these clauses has in turn been the deciding factor which weighed the scales against litigation with its consequent expense.

A clause usually found towards the end of the document is a power reserved to the surveyors or any two of them to make a further award in respect of any further difference which may arise. It may be described as the most common, of reservation or limitation clauses, which may be either limitations or reservations to the building or to the adjoining owners, such as that the agreement is not to be construed as a warranty that certain lessees will concur in the agreement, or, on the other hand, that the agreement is to bind not only the grantor but also future owners of the premises, or it may be negatively that no parties are bound save those who are parties to the agreement.

Again, reservation or limitation clauses may go even further and act as estoppel, which means, in short, that parties are precluded from denying what is stated after a term of years: Thus a reservation against common law easement would prevent the accruing of the right to the other party.

In conclusion: The architect owes a duty to his client to know and appreciate the building statutes operating within his district, but he does not owe a duty to have a thorough knowledge of the legal principles governing a ticklish problem, and in such cases it would be well that the architect should request the client to provide him with technical assistance in the particular matter.

The signatures at the end of the award should be only those of the surveyors duly witnessed, but if permission has been given to surveyors to deal with rights apart from those governed by the statute, the signatures of the principals would also be desirable to make a binding contract between them.

These signatures, such as they may be, would complete the document, which should then be stamped, 10s. in chief and 5s. on counterpart, previous to registration at the Registry Office under the recent statutes, if necessary.

THE LONDON BUILDING ACTS, 1894 to 1928.

Mr. Bernard Dicksee [F.] has now in the press an entirely new edition of his well known book on the London Building Acts, which will include the full text of all the Acts, Regulations and By-laws, with extensive cross references and notes, and a digest of the decisions of the High Court, in addition to a complete index to the Acts.

The book will be published in December, by Messrs. Edward Stanford, Ltd., 12-14, Long Acre, W.C.2.

Presentation to Major Harry Barnes [F.]

CHAIRMAN OF THE R.I.B.A. REGISTRATION COMMITTEE.

On 11 October 1928 the members of the R.I.B.A. Registration Committee entertained the chairman, Major

most active workers in the cause for many years, in making the presentation expressed the view that the thanks not



To Major Harry Barnes, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., Chairman of the Registration Committee of the Royal Institute of British Architects

We, the undersigned members of the Committee, wish to express our appreciation of your services as Chairman since November 1924 when the Committee was appointed for the purpose of promoting a Bill in Parliament for the Registration of Architects.

So far, two Registration Bills have been promoted and debated in the House of Commons, viz. on April 8, 1927 & March 2, 1928, and although complete success has not yet been achieved, we consider that satisfactory progress has been made towards establishing in Parliament the principle of the Registration of Architects.

We recognise how greatly you have contributed to this result by your sustained personal efforts, particularly in giving evidence before the Select Committee of the House of Commons & in conducting negotiations with interested parties when, by the exercise of leadership, tact, patience, perseverance and understanding, you overcame difficulties and adjusted differences which at first appeared to be insurmountable and irreconcilable.

We feel that the commencement of a further effort to attain our object is an opportune time to tender to you this tangible evidence of our esteem and confidence, & to express the hope that notwithstanding the very many & growing demands upon your personal & professional services in this and other directions, you will retain your leadership of the Registration movement and as Chairman of the Committee continue actively to co-operate with us in our endeavours to obtain an Act for the Registration of Architects.

W. G. B. [Signature]

W. G. B. [Signature]

W. G. B. [Signature]

W. G. B. [Signature]

W. G. B. [Signature]

The Chairman

W. G. B. [Signature]

W. G. B. [Signature]

W. G. B. [Signature]

W. G. B. [Signature]

W. G. B. [Signature]

W. G. B. [Signature]

Secretary of the Royal Institute

Secretary of the Registration Committee

Harry Barnes, to luncheon at the Criterion Restaurant, and presented him with an address of appreciation of his services to the profession in connection with the Registration movement. Mr. T. Butler Wilson, F.R.I.B.A., of Leeds, a member of the Committee and one of the

only of the Committee, but of the whole profession, and particularly of architects practising in the provinces, were due to Major Barnes for the valuable services which he had rendered to them. The West Yorkshire Society of Architects as one of the pioneers of Regis-

tration, desired to be associated with this expression of thanks to Major Barnes, and he felt sure that he was also voicing the feeling of all the other Allied Societies who had so effectively assisted and supported the work of the Committee and of its chairman, Major Barnes. They would all hope that, notwithstanding the many and increasing calls upon Major Barnes' professional services in other directions, he would long continue to give the Committee and the cause the great advantage of his leadership.

Major Barnes, in reply, intimated that he was greatly touched and encouraged by this mark of the Committee's appreciation of his services, endorsed as he felt it was, by the profession generally. The Committee would not have given him more acceptable evidence of their good will and appreciation than the address which he had received. His personal interest in the movement remained unabated and he would continue to do all he possibly could to assist his colleagues in attaining the object which they had in view.

Correspondence

NATIONAL HEALTH AND UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE OF ARTICLED PUPILS.

5, Paper Buildings,
Temple, E.C.4.
8, November, 1928.

To the Editor, JOURNAL, R.I.B.A.

DEAR SIR,—Several enquiries upon the above matter have been made to the Practice Standing Committee and I have been requested to address a letter to you upon the matter.

1. It has been stated by the Ministry of Health, that where payments made to a clerk consist of sums paid at irregular intervals and the payments are purely gratuitous on the part of the employer, or where a premium is returned to and for the benefit of a parent or guardian, contributions are not normally required to be paid in respect of his employment as an articled clerk.

2. It is, however, possible to obtain on these grounds a certificate of exemption from payments, and to place the matter beyond dispute, this should be done.

3. Where articles contained a clause by which the employer covenanted to refund to the parent or guardian portions of the premium at stated intervals, the authorities have accepted the case as not coming within the provisions of the statute.

4. A brief note on the act may be found in the Surveyors' Institution Journal, Volume 8, Page 184.—I am, sir, obediently yours,

W. E. WATSON,
Hon. Sec., Practice Standing Committee.

SHEFFIELD, SOUTH YORKSHIRE AND DISTRICT SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS.

Cairns Chambers,
19, St. James' Street,
Sheffield.

To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.,—

DEAR SIR,—May I ask you to make a correction in the report of my address to the Sheffield and South Yorkshire Society, which appears in the current JOURNAL.

On page 34, column 2, second paragraph, referring to the University School of Architecture, I am made to say "making as it does during the twenty years of its existence an altogether inadequate provision for a modern architectural training." This should have been "showing as it does during the twenty years of its existence an altogether inadequate demand for a modern architectural training."

As the sentence is printed, it conveys an obvious reflection on the School, which it was far from my intention to suggest.—Yours faithfully,

CHARLES M. HADFIELD,
President Sheffield & S. Yorks Soc

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

- ARCHITECTURE ET ARTS DECORATIFS. Ed. by L. Hauteceur. 80. Paris and Brussels, 1926-28. [G. Van Oest.] 18 fr. per vol.—Céramique du pays d'Auge; by E. Deville. L'architecture lombarde de la renaissance; by C. Terrasse. Manufacture de Jouy; by H. Clouzot. Goût du moyen âge en France au XVIII^e siècle; by R. Lanson. Renaissance du mobilier français; by P. Olmer. Mobilier français d'aujourd'hui; by P. Olmer. Verrerie française depuis cinquante ans; by L. Rosenthal. Laques d'extrême-orient; by M. J. Ballot. Art décoratif au temps du romantisme; by P. Schommer. Décoration byzantine; by A. Grabar.
- MANUAL OF HISTORIC ORNAMENT. By R. Glazier. 4th ed. La. 80. Lond. 1926 [Batsford.] 12s. 6d.
- DRAWING, DESIGN AND CRAFT-WORK. By F. J. Glass. 2nd ed. 80. Lond. [1927]. [Batsford.] 12s.
- R'S METHOD OF USING ORDINARY SET SQUARES. By H. W. Roberts. 12mo. Lond. 1927. [Architectural Press.] 6s.
- READY-WRITTEN SPECIFICATIONS. By L. B. Holland and H. Parker. 40. N. York, 1926. [John Wiley and Sons.] £1 4s. 6d.
- DOCUMENTS D'ARCHITECTURE CONTEMPORAINE. By L. Azema. 1st series. Portfo. 40. Paris [1927]. [A. Vincent et Cie.]
- COLOR SCHEMES OF ADAM CEILINGS. Sketches by G. K. and B. F. Geerlings, from original studies by the Adam brothers. Notes by G. K. G. Portfo. 40. N. York, 1928. [Scribner.] 7s. 6d.
- PROUT AND ROBERTS. By J. Quigley. (British artists.) 12 mo. Lond. 1926. [Philip Allan and Co.] 5s.
- FLORAL FORMS IN HISTORIC DESIGN. Selected and drawn by L. P. Butterfield, with notes by W. G. Paulson Townsend. Portfo. 40. Lond. [192-]. [Batsford.]
- PARALLEL TABLES OF SLOPES AND RISES. By C. K. Smoley. TABLES. By C. K. Smoley. 12mo. Scranton, Pa. and Lond. 1928. [C. K. Smoley and Sons.] £1 4s. and £1 7s.
- COLOUR BLOCK PRINT MAKING. By H. Hubbard. (Forest Press Publications.) 80. Breamore, 1927. [Forest Press.] 12s. 6d.
- CENTENARY ADDRESSES. [By various authors.] Preface by R. W. Chambers. University of London, University College. 80. Lond. 1927. [University of London Press.] 12s. 6d.
- A BOOK OF ARCHITECTURE. By G. H. Reed. Sm. 40. Lond. 1928. [A. and C. Black.] 1s. 6d.
- DISAPPEARING LONDON. By E. Beresford Chancellor. 40. Lond. 1927. [The Studio journal.]
- FIRE EXTINGUISHMENT AND FIRE ALARM SYSTEMS. By R. Northwood. 80. Lond. 1928. [Pitman.] 7s. 6d.

Allied Societies

(The attention of Members of the Allied Societies is specially called to the Notices on this page)

Notices

BERKSHIRE SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS.

PUBLIC LECTURES ON ARCHITECTURE.

The following lectures have been arranged by the Berkshire Society of Architects in conjunction with the Reading Branch of the Workers' Educational Association during the Session 1928-9:

On Monday, 3 December: Prof. Reilly, O.B.E., M.A., F.R.I.B.A. Subject: Liverpool Cathedral.

On Wednesday, 20 February: Mr. Oswald P. Milne, F.R.I.B.A. Subject: not yet notified.

The lectures will be held at the University, Reading, the former in the Chemical Lecture Theatre, and the latter in the Hall, and will commence at 8 p.m.

Both lectures will be illustrated by lantern slides.

Tickets can be obtained at the doors.

W. J. FREEMAN, Hon. Secretaries.
E. STEWARD SMITH,

17 Blagrove Street,
Reading.

SOUTH EASTERN SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS.

BEAUTIFYING OUR SURROUNDINGS.

The Kent Education Committee and the South-Eastern Society of Architects, in alliance with the Royal Institute of British Architects have arranged for a course of instruction on "Beautifying Our Surroundings." Three introductory illustrated talks by R. Goulburn Lovell, A.R.I.B.A., will be given in the Town Hall, Tunbridge Wells, on Tuesday, 4 December, "The Design of Buildings"; Tuesday, 11 December, "The Interior of the Home"; Tuesday, 18 December, "The Improvement of Town and Countryside."

THE SOUTH WALES INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS. CENTRAL [CARDIFF] BRANCH.

The following syllabus of lectures has been arranged by the South Wales Institute of Architects (Central Branch) and the Institute of Builders (South Wales Branch).

THURSDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.—* "Art and Character," Lecturer, J. E. Barton, Esq., M.A. (Headmaster, Bristol Grammar School).

THURSDAY, 14TH FEBRUARY.—* "The Preservation of the Countryside." (The Dragon or the Octopus.) Lecturer, Major Clough Williams-Ellis, J.P., M.C.

THURSDAY, 14TH MARCH.—* "Storage, Conversion and Grading of Timber." Lecturer, Major Cosgrave, D.S.O., M.C. (Head of Utilisation Department, Forest Products Research Laboratory).

The lectures will be delivered at 7 p.m. at the Lecture Theatre, Engineers' Institute, Park Place, Cardiff.

[The first of the series of lectures, * "Architecture and Environment," by W. S. Purchon, Esq., M.A., A.R.I.B.A. (Head of the Welsh School of Architecture, The Technical College, Cardiff), was given on Thursday, 25th October, 1928, and reported in the R.I.B.A. JOURNAL of 10 November.]

Architects' Secretary: W. S. PURCHON, M.A., A.R.I.B.A., The Technical College, Cardiff.

Builders' Acting Secretary: PERCY WATKINS, 22 Castle Arcade Chambers, Cardiff.

* Illustrated with lantern slides.

Reports

SHEFFIELD, SOUTH YORKSHIRE AND DISTRICT SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS.

A meeting of the Sheffield, South Yorkshire and District Society of Architects was held at the University, Sheffield, on 9 November 1928, Mr. C. M. Hadfield, F.R.I.B.A., President, in the chair.

Mr. T. Alwyn Lloyd, F.R.I.B.A., M.T.P.I., gave a paper on "Garden Village and Estate Planning." In referring to the fact that until recently architects have not been able to give the attention to estate planning and housing which the importance of these in the social life has deserved, he said that this was perhaps partly the fault of the architect in not considering work of this description in his line, but it was more particularly the fault of the public in general and the builders of small houses in particular for not giving the architect his chance of serving the community in this direction. As the ordinary householder becomes more intelligent and less likely to put up with any kind of house which the speculative builder or the local authority cares to give him, the opportunity for architectural skill in planning and design will increase year by year.

The lecturer mentioned the misuse of the words "Garden City" in relation to building schemes, new suburbs or industrial settlements, stating that there were only two garden cities in the strict sense of the word, and these were at Letchworth and Welwyn, and were self-contained towns, not only residential in character, but having industries and all the social, educational and civic life essential to a complete town. A garden suburb is an extension of an existing town carried out on open lines, the houses being provided with good gardens and the estate having open spaces in addition. A garden village again is a similar application of the garden city principle to a residential or a small industrial area.

A reference was also made to housing schemes carried out directly by industrial undertakings for the housing of workers and through the medium of public utility societies, which may be divided into:—

(1) Those undertaken on a landlord and tenant basis which may be classed as Employers' Schemes, such as at Port Sunlight.

(2) Those commenced by groups of people or by workers combining with their employers to provide houses on co-operative lines, as the Great Western Railway scheme of housing.

The lecturer expressed the opinion that the co-operative type of public utility society is more democratic and provides the better atmosphere for the carrying on of social or recreational life. These societies are empowered to borrow money from the Public Works Board, and also to obtain direct subsidies from the Ministry of Health under the 1923 and 1924 Housing Acts and are managed by committees appointed by the shareholders. When erected, the houses can be held by the society, the tenant members paying the necessary rents, or they can be sold to members of the society.

Mr. Lloyd suggested as a useful general size of plot for an urban lay out (12 to the acre), 35 feet frontage by 100 feet in depth for parlour houses, and an average of about 30 feet frontage for non-parlour houses, stating that this gives sufficient garden at the rear for the use of the townsman. In the country the depth could be increased to 120 feet or even 150 feet.

The lecturer also drew attention to the unsightly appearance of ribbon development or the indefinite spreading out of buildings along main roads, adding that the garden village method was the best means of avoiding this unsightly and expensive elongation.

Obituary

HARRY PRINCE [A.J.]

Harry Prince, only son of the late Henry Prince, M.I.C.E., died on 13 October, at Worthing, aged 49.

He was educated at Westminster and, from there, entered the office of Mr. E. S. Prior, R.A., as pupil. He also studied architecture at King's College, Strand, with a view to passing the R.I.B.A. examinations, where he gained several prizes and his Associateship of the Institute in 1905. He carried out some extensive alterations to a country house for the late Seymour Lucas, R.A., and other domestic work. In 1912 he won the competition for the New Public Offices at Harrow-on-the-Hill; the building was scarcely finished when the war broke out.

Prince, who never had robust health, and had defective eyesight, had some difficulty in getting himself accepted for active service, but eventually, in 1915, he obtained a commission in the Royal Welsh Fusiliers. He transferred later to the Machine Gun Corps and, whilst under canvas and almost on the eve of his battalion's departure for France, he was struck down by cerebro-spinal meningitis. He was brought back to life, but with a constitution sadly impaired. For a long time anything like sustained effort was impossible for him. He still, however, maintained his interest in architecture and carried out some charming work to his garden and house at Bourne End.

He had considerable literary ability and published two books of ballads, *Swift Nicks* and *The Mistress of Chastleton*; also a book on old London entitled *Half Hours in Old London*, the proofs of which he had just passed before his death.

He was a man of unerring taste and this is exemplified in the Public Offices at Harrow already referred to. The narrow front facing the main street is badly placed between two rather aggressive neighbours. It holds its own, nevertheless, although very restrained in treatment by its excellent proportions and the skilful choice of the materials employed. He held strong views as to what was right or wrong in architecture and would admit of no compromise.

Those who had the privilege to be numbered amongst his friends will regret one who, by his love of the beautiful, his knowledge of architecture and his innate taste, was to them something of an inspiration. The war still claims her victims and Prince was one of them.

GEOFFREY NORMAN [F.].

W. J. WILLCOX.

The death occurred on 8 September of Mr. W. J. Willcox, at his home, Hampton Hall, Bathampton, Bath, in his 90th year.

Mr. Willcox was a very well known architect in the West of England and was responsible for many important works and only retired from active practice five years ago when he gave up his post of County Architect for the Somerset Council.

He began his career as an architect about 1853, when he was articled to the late Mr. James Wilson. After completing his articles he was for some time with the late Mr. Nesfield. He then returned to Bath, and entered into partnership with Mr. James Wilson about 1865, at 1, Belmont, Bath, where until his retirement he carried on an extensive practice.

Mr. Willcox was a great lover of Gothic architecture, especially Early Gothic, and studied it ardently throughout his lifetime both in France and England, and also of Italian architecture, which he studied in Italy. He has left behind many volumes of beautifully delicate pencil sketches of the architectural features of these countries. Later in life he took up water colour work, and sketched and studied, more especially in Venice and Northern Italy, but also in every available leisure moment in his native land.

His first important works were the Grand Pump Room Hotel at Bath in 1868, the Corporation Baths, National and Provincial Bank, Bath, and St. Paul's Church, Bath, in 1872. About this period he took up restoration work among parish churches, and built up a very extensive practice. Amongst the best known of these churches are probably Wincanton, Horsington, Barwick, Radstock, Coleford, Colern, Combe Down, St. Mark's, Bath, Bathampton and High Littleton.

In 1886 he was appointed County Surveyor for the Eastern District of Somerset; and at the death of the late Mr. Norman, the then County Surveyor for the Western section of Somerset, in 1894, Mr. Willcox was appointed County Surveyor to the whole of Somerset, an appointment which he held until 1910. The zeal and energy with which he carried out his onerous duties is still manifest in the roads, bridges, many county buildings, police stations, etc., which occupied him in that period of his life.

On his retirement from the County Surveyorship he was appointed County Architect, and held this position until he retired from business in 1924.

Mr. Willcox also built many schools, the most important of which are perhaps the large block of the Oak Street Schools, Bath, and the Shepton Mallet Grammar School, both of which were won in competition.

He was very clever at perspective drawing as many of his drawings still remaining testify, whilst his careful working drawings were of a character that many of the younger generation might emulate.

It is interesting to note that the offices at which he spent his lifetime have been occupied by architects successively from 1840 to the present time.

Mr. Willcox was elected an Associate of the Institute in 1863 and retired from his Membership in 1892.

W. B. ROLFE [L.].

NOTES FROM THE MINUTES OF THE COUNCIL

22 October 1928.

THE LATE SIR FRANK DICKSEE.

The President referred to the great loss which the Arts had suffered by the death of Sir Frank Dicksee, President of the Royal Academy (Hon. Fellow) and upon his proposition it was unanimously resolved that an expression of the deep sympathy of the Council be conveyed to the relatives of the late Sir Frank Dicksee.

THE R.I.B.A. LONDON ARCHITECTURE MEDAL

On the recommendation of the Art Standing Committee the conditions governing the Award of the London Architecture Medal were revised as follows:—

CONDITIONS.—*London Architecture Award*.—1. With a view to encouraging excellence of design in street architecture, it has been decided to examine annually the buildings completed during the three years ending 31 December, within the County of London, and to award a Medal for the design of a building of exceptional merit.

2. *The Medal*. The architect of the selected building will receive a bronze medal, presented by the Royal Institute, together with a diploma signed by the Jury. A suitable tablet will be affixed to the chosen building.

3. *Conditions*. (a) The building must front to a street, road, square or court, to which the public has access.

(b) The architect whose name is submitted must himself be the designer of the building.

(c) Any member of the Royal Institute shall be at

liberty to nominate any building for consideration by the Jury. Forms of Nomination will be issued with the first two numbers of the JOURNAL in each Session. These Forms must be in the hands of the Secretary R.I.B.A. by the end of February. The Jury do not bind themselves to confine their selection to the buildings nominated.

4. *Presentation.* The presentation of the Medal to the Architect will be made annually at a meeting of the Royal Institute, of which the date will be announced in the Press.

The Jury for the Session 1928-1929 has been appointed as follows:—

The President R.I.B.A. (ex-officio); Mr. H. S. Goodhart-Rendel [F.], Chairman of the Art Standing Committee; Mr. Robert Atkinson [F.]; Mr. Charles Holden [F.]; Mr. Winton Newman [F.]; Mr. Louis de Soissons [F.]; Mr. G. G. Wornum [F.]; Mr. Charles Aitken; Dean Inge; Lieut.-Col. Cecil B. Levita; Mr. Charles Marriott (Hon. A.).

THE SUGGESTIONS GOVERNING THE PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT AND PRACTICE OF ARCHITECTS.

On the recommendation of the Practice Standing Committee the Council have decided to alter the title of the "Suggestions Governing the Professional Conduct and Practice of Architects" to the "Code of Professional Practice."

THE INSTITUTE OF SOUTH AFRICAN ARCHITECTS.

The recently-formed Institute of South African Architects was admitted as an Allied Society of the R.I.B.A.

BRITISH ENGINEERING STANDARDS ASSOCIATION.

Mr. E. L. Bird [A.] has been appointed as the R.I.B.A. representative on the British Engineering Standards Association Sub-Committee on Cast Iron Gutters in place of Major C. F. Skipper [F.], who is unable to continue to serve in that capacity.

THE FELLOWSHIP.

The Council, by a unanimous vote, elected the following architect to the Fellowship under the powers defined in the Supplemental Charter of 1925:—

Mr. Harold Brakspear, F.S.A. [A.].

MEMBERSHIP.

Applications for Membership were approved as follows:—

As Hon. Fellow	1	application
As Hon. Associate	4	do.
As Hon. Corresponding Members	3	do.
As Fellows	27	do.
As Associates	74	do.

RESIGNATIONS.

The following resignations were accepted:—

Hugh Charles Bankart [A.].

James Ellaby Rhind [A.].

APPLICATIONS FOR ELECTION AS LICENTIATES UNDER SECTION III (F) OF THE SUPPLEMENTAL CHARTER OF 1925. Four applications were approved.

APPLICATION FOR ELECTION AS SUBSCRIBER.

One application was approved.

R.I.B.A. PROBATIONERS.

During the month of October, 1928, the following have been registered as Probationers of the Royal Institute:—

ALLEN: FRANK BERNARD, "Southlands," Dallington Avenue, Northampton.
 ATKINSON: CHARLES HENRY, 72 Higher Swan Lane, Gt. Lever, Bolton, Lancs.
 BAMFORD: ADIE, 21 Mona Road, Burton-on-Trent.
 BARTLETT: CHARLES ARTHUR, "Fawler Cottage," Portsmouth Road, Thames Ditton, Surrey.
 BARKER: CECIL FREDERICK, "Parkside," Park Road, Hanley, Staffordshire.
 BAXI: GOPAL NARHAR, Elementary Class of Architecture, Kala Bhavan, Baroda, India.
 BAXTER: DENIS, 28 Richmond Street, Bridlington, E. Yorks.
 BELL: JAMES, 9 Derby Crescent, Glasgow, N.W.
 BEVAN: JAMES HENRY SEYS, 46 Bryn Road, Swansea.
 BLAIR: WILLIAM, Lansdowne, Chain Lane, Littleover, N. Derby.
 BLAKE: DEREK GORDON, "Devon Croft," Woodcote Avenue, Wallington, Surrey.
 BOTTOMLEY: CLARENCE DINSDALE, 122 Paley Road, Bradford, Yorks.
 BOWES: GEORGE WILLIAM, Tallosview, Balnagask Road, Nigg, Aberdeen.
 BOWNESS: ROGER HAIGH, London House, Hawes, Yorks.
 BRAY: GEORGE HENRY, c/o Williams Deacon's Bank, 9 Pall Mall, S.W.1.
 BRENNAN: JOHN ROBERTS, Hest Bank Road, Bare, Morecambe.
 BREWIN: DANIEL ROBERT, 30 Chilton Road, Richmond, Surrey.
 BRITTLE: HENRY HERBERT, 3 Caytharpe Crescent, Sherwood, Nottingham.
 BROOKE: VERNON LESLIE, 4 Balgrove Terrace, Chickenley, Dewsbury, Yorkshire.
 BROOKS: ARTHUR, "Stavelcigh," Thornfield Avenue, Ashton-under-Lyne.
 CAMERON: JOHN JAMES AMPHLET, "The Homestead," Uplands Road, Bournemouth, Hants.
 CATCHPOLE: JACK, "Holmfild," Henley Road, Ipswich, Suffolk.
 CATHCART: STUART BARRON, 47 Preston Drive, Brighton.
 CAWKWELL: JAMES CHARLES, 2 Denny Street, Inverness.
 CHALISA: DAWOODBHAI SHACKH ABDULHUSEIN, c/o Patell & Barma, architects, 2nd Floor, Rustom Building, 29 Church Gate Street, Bombay.
 CLARKE: WILLIAM HERBERT, 45 Newbury Road, Bromley, Kent.
 COOK: CLAUDE OLIVER JAMES, 16 Loder Road, Preston Park, Brighton.
 COOK: MAURICE HENRY ARTHUR, 8 Barron Road, "Northfield," Birmingham.
 COOPER: EDWARD, Architectural Branch, Dept. of Public Works, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia.
 COOPER: ERNEST COLIN, 12 Priory Avenue, High Wycombe, Bucks.
 CRACROFT: SYDNEY WARD, 11 Albany Street, Hull.
 CRAWSHAW: GEOFFREY THORNTON, "West Croft," Lobley Street, Heckmondwike, Yorks.
 CROCKETT: GEOFFREY ALBERT, Baltic House, 27 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3.
 CUMBE: CLIFFORD ERNEST, 7 Ilford Road, H. W. Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
 DAVIES: JOHN WHALLEY, 1 George Street, Skipton-in-Craven, Yorkshire.
 DICKINSON: HARRY, 33 Newton Drive, Blackpool.
 DIXON: GEOFFREY WILLIAM, 42 Warley Wood Avenue, Bar Wood, Luddenden Foot, Yorks.

- DONALDSON : CECIL KENNETH, "Sunnyside," Upper Chorlton Road, Manchester.
- DONALDSON : JAMES ALEXANDER, 6 James Street, Cellardyke, Fife, N.B.
- DOUGLAS : ALBERT, 71 Danethorpe Vale, Sherwood, Nottingham.
- DUNTON : JACK GEORGE, "Clive," Grave Road, Bournemouth, Hants.
- EDWARDS : WILLIAM HENRY HUBERT, Cross Inn Hotel, Ammanford, Carmarthen-shire.
- ELTON : JOSEPH HAROLD, 75 Ferngrove, Rochdale Old Road, Bury, Lancs.
- EMMET : THOMAS ADDIS, Amberley, Arundel, Sussex.
- EVANS : ALFRED FRANK, "Llanberis," Ridge Road, London Road, Sutton.
- FAIRWEATHER : WILLIAM JOHN, "Glengarry," Whitehill Avenue, Stepps, Glasgow.
- FARNFIELD : KENNETH FRANK LESLIE, Bickley Hall, Bickley, Kent.
- FELGATE : FREDERICK LEONARD, 76 Leigh Road West, Leigh-on-Sea, Essex.
- FISKE : THOMAS NELSON, 38 North Road, West Bridgford, Notts.
- FOREMAN : MAURICE, 84 Chirton West View, North Shields, Northumberland.
- GARDNER : MARTIN, Glengair, Cellardyke, Anstruther.
- GIBBONS : KATHLEEN, Eaton Villa, Clifton Down, Bristol.
- GRAIN : PERCY ARTHUR, 46 Parker Road, Grays, Essex.
- GRANT : DONALD ROY, 45 Riverview Grove, Chiswick, W.4.
- GRIFFITHS : STANLEY THOMAS, 12 Vicarage Terrace, St. Thomas, Swansea.
- HAIGH : WILLIAM ERIC, 16 Western Street, Barnsley.
- HANCOCK : ALLAN, 90 Regent Street, Whitstable, Kent.
- HANNA : DENIS O'DONOGHUE, Cuillaire, Holywood, Co. Down, Ireland.
- HARRISON : DONALD LEX, Elm Road, Moor Lane, Gomersal, nr. Leeds.
- HATHERELL : MAURICE PEARCE SIGGERS, 11 Park Road, Tunbridge Wells.
- HAWKER : JOHN ROWSELL, 1 Colmer Road, Yeovil, Somerset.
- HEALD : ABRAHAM NELSON, Village Farm, Preesall, Fleetwood, Lancs.
- HEATON : GEORGE ROSS, Rosevale House, St. John's Road, Scarborough.
- HEBELER : BERNARD ADAM, 3 Buckingham Gate, London, S.W.1.
- HODGE : FRANK STANLEY, 1A Fedsleigh Place, Plymouth.
- HOGG : JOHN SINTON, Northumberland House, Lemington-on-Tyne.
- HOLLAND : JOHN, 106 Wigan Lane, Wigan, Lancs.
- HUBBARD : ROBERT PEARCE STEEL, 8 Kimbolton Avenue, Bedford.
- HUTCHESON : WILLIAM ROBERT, Annandale Cross Park Road, Berkhamstead, Herts.
- ISENBERG : ISRAEL, 74 Dron Buildings, Adelina Grove, Sidney Street, Mile End, E.1.
- ISRAELSON : CECIL, 100 Plashet Road, Upton Park, E.13.
- JACKSON : PAMELA D., Cuddington Croft, Cheam, Surrey.
- JACKSON : STANLEY JOHN HERBERT, 74 Greenvale Road, Eltham, S.E.9.
- JENNER : HERBERT EUSTACE, 19 Woodbastwick Road, S.E.26.
- JOHNS : BERNARD WINTON, c/o Messrs. Slater and Moberley, 46 Berners Street, W.1.
- KADRI : SAYED MOHAMMED, Memmi Building, Parsi Statue, Duncan Road, Bombay.
- KENYON : MAURICE FOWLER, 32 St. Paul's Road, Manningham, Bradford.
- KERSWILL : FREDERICK ERNEST, 72 Blenheim Crescent, S. Croydon, Surrey.
- KNOWLES : JAMES METCALFE, 53 Savile Park Street, Halifax.
- LAMBERT : STANLEY CHARLES GAMBRELL, 1 Parklands Road, Streatham Park, S.W.16.
- LAWRENCE : SIDNEY GEORGE, 242 Turney Road, Dulwich, London, S.E.21.
- LESTER : PETER FRANK, Greens Norton, near Towcester, Northants.
- LEYSHON : SYDNEY, "Westerleigh," Shingrig Road, Nelson, Glam.
- LOMAS : ARTHUR EDWARD, 86 Rufford Road, Crossens, Southport.
- LORD : KENNETH CHARLES, "Elmleigh," Narborough, nr. Leicester.
- MADGE : DENNIS GEORGE, 1 High Street, Bognor, Sussex.
- MASON : ERNEST, "Penmawr," Thorne Road, Doncaster, Yorkshire.
- MAY : REGINALD JOHN, 6 Marine Parade, Southend-on-Sea.
- MAYORCAS : ELIE, 23 Hartwood Road, Stamford Brook, W.12.
- McKINLEY : ROBERT, 102 Falside Road, Paisley.
- MERCER : VICTOR SYDNEY ROBERT, 43 Highbury Hill, London, N.5.
- MERRY : JOHN LEE, 45 Elm Road, Wembley.
- METCALFE : JOHN GEORGE, 36 Cedar Grove, Lodge Lane, Liverpool.
- MISSELBROOK : BRYAN JAMES, 61 Hornsey Lane, Highgate, N.6.
- MITCHELL : ERIC WALTER JAMES, "Coneyhurst," Woodfield, Park Drive, Leigh-on-Sea.
- MORRISON : ELIZABETH, "Ardgour," 24 Belgrave Road, Corstorphine, Edinburgh.
- NAYLOR : DAVID WALTER, 14 Vine Terrace, Richardshaw Lane, Stanningley, Leeds.
- NEWCOMBE : ARTHUR CHARLES, 268 Beaumont Road, Plymouth, Devon.
- NORTH : LAURENCE JOHN, "Beikhampsted," Exeter Road, Exmouth, Devon.
- OLDRIDGE : ALEC, "Waveney," Lake Road North, Cardiff.
- OWEN : HENRY EGERTON WINTER, 361 London Road, Reading.
- PAGE : STANLEY GLASSON, 91 Victory Road, Wimbledon, S.W.16.
- PEARSON : GERALD MASCOTTE, 59 Winchley Road, Preston, Lancs.
- PENN : CHRISTOPHER DE COURCY, Meirevale, Mumbles, R.S.O., Glam.
- PERROTT : RONALD THOMAS JOHN, "Hereford House," Somerville Gardens, Leigh-on-Sea, Essex.
- PESKETT : HUBERT BASIL, 6 New Road, Reading, Berks.
- PILKINTON : ROBERT HAROLD, Newhaven, Ferndale Road, Gravesend, Kent.
- POTTER : ROBERT JAMES, 106 New Road, Chilworth, Guildford, Surrey.
- PRIDDEY : VICTOR CHARLES, 31 Southam Road, Hall Green, Birmingham.
- RAMPE : CECIL FRANCIS, 53, Southwell Road, West Croydon, Surrey.
- RANDLES : SAMUEL, 8 Western Terrace, New Earswich, York.
- READ : REX THORPE, 22 Stanthorpe Road, Streatham, S.W.16.
- REED : LAURENCE ROBSON, Belmount, Hexham Road, Dunston-on-Tyne.
- REID : KENNETH CATO, 117 Abbey Road, London, N.W.8.
- RENNIE : HUGH GRAHAM, 44 Ullet Road, Liverpool.
- RICHARDS : GORDON DAVID LLOYD, "Kymin," Felinfael Road, Llanelly, S. Wales.
- RIDLEY : ARTHUR JAMES, 102 Kenmure Street, Pollokshields, Glasgow, S.1.
- ROUTH : JOHN, Front Street, West Kyo, Annfield Plain, Co. Durham.
- SANDERS : NORMAN FREDERICK, 24 Hillcroft Crescent, Wembley Park, Middlesex.
- SARGENT : ELIZABETH, House of Fellowship, Euston Square, N.W.1.
- SEEL : ERNEST, 37 Cemetery Road, Beeston Hill, Leeds.
- SELLERS : MARCEL ALBERT JOHN, 4 Trafalgar Square, Peckham, S.E.15.
- SEWARD : ALBERT WILLIAM, "Kingsworthy," Braywood Avenue, Egham, Surrey.
- SHARMA : ROOP NARAYAN, c/o School of Architecture, Kala Bhavan, Baroda, India.
- SHARPE : KENNETH LESLIE, 64 Elsley Road, Lavender Hill, S.W.11.

SHARPE: RONALD JOHN, 29 The Drive, Hove, Sussex.
 SLATER: ROBERT, 10 Walker Street, Thornhill, Dewsbury.
 SLATOR: CECIL JOHN, "Coniston," 233, Belmont Road, Strandtown, Belfast.
 SMITH: ERIC SYDNEY, 28 Killarney Road, Wandsworth Common, London, S.W.18.
 STAFFORD: ROBERT HENRY PARKER, 12 Trinity Place, Halifax, Yorks.
 STALLARD: ERIC GEORGE, 60 Gains Road, Southsea, Portsmouth, Hants.
 STERLING: ARNOLD WILLIAM FRANKLYN, c/o Credito Italiano, 2 Royal Exchange Avenue, London, E.C.2.
 STIRBLEY: WILFRED JOHN, "St. Etodoc," Crownhill, S. Devon.
 TAYLOR: MOLLY JUSTIER, 2 Forester Road, Bath.
 THOMAS: THOMAS HILL, Bennie, Invergowrie, Dundee.
 THOMSON: JOHN DAVID MOORE, 39 Lochleven Road, Langside, Glasgow.
 THORNTON: WILLIAM, 2 King Edward Terrace, Newbridge, Barrowford, Lancs.
 TODD: HERBERT FRANCIS, 9 Cheselden Road, Guildford.
 TULLOCH: JOHN GUTHRIE, 39 Comely Bank Place, Edinburgh.
 TWIGG: GERTRUDE MARY, 49, Sunny Bank, Withernease, E. Yorks.
 UPTON: HERBERT COOPER, "Serembarn," Western Road, Hurstpierpoint, Sussex.
 WADDINGTON: JOHN RANDAL, "Beevor Lodge," Barnsley.
 WAINWRIGHT: REGINALD ALAN, "Meadowcroft," Eccleston Park, Prescott, Lancs.
 WARDLEY: MAURICE GRAHAM, "Kenilworth," 50 Grove Road, Sutton, Surrey.
 WARREN: CYRIL PERCIVAL, 15 Clarendon Road, St. Helier, Jersey.
 WATERHOUSE: THOMAS ALEXANDER, 6 Morden Road, Blackheath, S.E.3.
 WATSON: ADAM, 70 Craigpark, Dennistoun, Glasgow.
 WATSON: REGINALD PAXTON, Barn Wood, Worth, Sussex.
 WATSON: THOMAS DOIG, 10 Alpin Road, Lochie, Dundee.
 WHITTAKER: RONALD, 2 Tillotson Street, Silsden, nr. Keighley, Yorkshire.
 WHITTAKER: JOHN ASCROFT, 2 Common Side, Ansdell, Lytham St. Annes.
 WHITE: JOHN NORMAN, 25 Byton Road, Tooting, S.W.17.
 WILLIAMS: KENNETH CLEATON, Bod Gwynedd, Portmadoc.
 WINBUSH: HARRY STEPHEN, 49 Bernard Street, Russell Square, W.C.1.
 WOOD: JOHN CHARLES SAVILE, "Ryecotes," Methley, Leeds.
 WOORE: PETER, Smith's Bank Chambers, Market Place, Derby.
 WORSICK: THOMAS HALL, 32, Hornby Street, Oswaldtwistle, Lancashire.
 WRIGHT: FREDERICK, 75 Union Grove, Aberdeen.
 YARROW: ALFRED RICHARD IRONSIDE, 16 Athelstane Road, St. Stephen's Road, Bow, E.3.

Notices

SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING, MONDAY,
3 DECEMBER 1928.

Notice is hereby given that a Special General Meeting of the Royal Institute of British Architects will be held at No. 9 Conduit Street, London, W.1, on Monday the third day of December 1928, at eight o'clock p.m., for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing the subjoined resolution. Should the said resolution be passed by the requisite majority it will be submitted for confirmation to a further Special General Meeting to be subsequently convened.

RESOLUTION.

That this meeting hereby approves ratifies and confirms the Provisional Agreement for the sale of 28 Bedford Square made between the Royal Institute of British Architects and the Architectural Association produced to the meeting and for the purposes of identification initialled by the President and directs the Council of the Institute to carry the said Agreement into effect.

THE THIRD GENERAL MEETING.

The third General Meeting (Business) of the Session 1928-29 will be held on Monday, 3 December 1928, at the conclusion of the Special General Meeting, for the following purposes:—

To read the minutes of the General Meeting (Ordinary), held on 19 November 1928; formally to admit Members attending for the first time since their election.

To proceed with the election of candidates for membership whose names were published in the JOURNAL for 10 November 1928 (pp. 39-42).

To consider and if thought fit to approve the Council's proposals for the amendment of the Regulations governing the Promotion and Conduct of Architectural Competitions, as follows:—

Page 1, after paragraph (c) insert the following words:

"This regulation shall also preclude the regular staff and present students of a School of Architecture from taking part in a competition in which a member of the regular teaching staff is acting as sole Assessor, but not in cases where a Jury of three or more Assessors is concerned of whom only one is a member of the regular teaching staff."

Page 2, Clause 1, at the end of the second paragraph insert the following words after "building":—

"The foregoing Scale is exclusive of travelling and other out-of-pocket expenses, which are to be charged in addition."

Page 3, Clause 6, Section (d), omit the following words: "or the estimate of the competitor should no outlay be stated."

INFORMAL DISCUSSION OF MATTERS OF PROFESSIONAL INTEREST.

At the conclusion of the above business meeting there will be an informal and private discussion of matters of current professional interest or concern. Members are invited to bring up for discussion, with or without notice, subjects of professional interest or difficulty.

R.I.B.A. LONDON ARCHITECTURE MEDAL.

The attention of members is drawn to the Form of Nomination and the conditions, subject to which the award will be made, for a building completed within the County of London during the three years ending 31 December 1928, which were issued with the last number and are also issued separately with the current number of the JOURNAL. Any member of the Royal Institute is at liberty to nominate any building (not excluding his own work) for consideration by the Jury. The Nomination Forms should be returned to the Secretary R.I.B.A. not later than 28 February 1929.

EXHIBITION OF BLACK AND WHITE AND COLOUR WORK BY MEMBERS OF THE R.I.B.A.

This exhibition is again open in the R.I.B.A. Galleries and will close on Monday, 3 December. The exhibition will be open free from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. (Saturday 5 p.m.).

THE USES OF HOME GROWN TIMBER.

The attention of members is directed to the recently published *Report on the Uses of Home Grown Timber*, compiled by a Committee consisting of representatives of the Royal Institute of British Architects, the Land Agents' Society, the Federated Home Grown Timber Merchants' Association, and the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (Forest Products Research Laboratory).

Members who are interested in the matter can obtain a copy of the report on application to the Secretary R.I.B.A.

ASSOCIATES AND THE FELLOWSHIP.

Associates who are eligible and desirous of transferring to the Fellowship class are reminded that if they wish to take advantage of the election to take place on 4 February 1929, they should send the necessary nomination forms to the Secretary R.I.B.A. not later than Saturday, 8 December 1928.

LICENTIATES AND THE FELLOWSHIP.

The attention of Licentiates is called to the provisions of Section IV, Clause 4 (b) and (cii), of the Supplemental Charter of 1925. Licentiates who are eligible and desirous of transferring to the Fellowship can obtain full particulars on application to the Secretary R.I.B.A., stating the clause under which they propose to apply for nomination.

LECTURES ON ARCHITECTURAL PRACTICE.

Suggestions have been received from time to time that a series of lectures on modern methods of practice should be arranged for the benefit of members who are practising architects, and the Council, on the recommendation of the Science Standing Committee, have agreed to hold a series of three lectures at the R.I.B.A. to test the position and ascertain if there is a real demand for them.

The subject selected is "Party Walls, Contracts and Specifications," and the lectures are being given by Mr. W. E. Watson, F.R.I.B.A., Barrister-at-Law. The first was held on Thursday, 8 November, the second on Thursday, 22 November, and the remaining one will be held on Thursday, 6 December, commencing at 6.30 p.m.

No charge will be made for admission, and members are cordially invited to attend. If the first series is successful and well attended, it is hoped to arrange a further series early in 1929 on "The Strength of Materials."

ACCOMMODATION FOR STUDENTS OF ARCHITECTURE.

The widow of a well-known artist resident in St. John's Wood, has two or three vacancies for young students of art and architecture as paying guests.

A comfortable home is offered in a congenial atmosphere, suitable for young people possessing common interests.

Further particulars can be obtained from the Secretary, R.I.B.A.

Competitions

COMPETITION FOR THE COLUMBUS MEMORIAL LIGHTHOUSE.

A copy of the report containing complete details of the conditions governing the above competition has been received in the R.I.B.A. Library. Members who desire to enter the competition are required to fill up a registration form and return it to the Pan American Union, Washington. A number of forms are being sent to the R.I.B.A., and can be obtained from the Secretary as soon as they are received. Preliminary details of the competition were published in the R.I.B.A. JOURNAL, 14 July 1928.

CHRISTCHURCH, NEW ZEALAND, ART GALLERY.

Competition for an Art Gallery to be erected in Christchurch, New Zealand, under the R. E. McDougall gift. Amount to be expended—£25,000.

Competition in two stages:—

1st Stage.—Pencil sketches from which will be selected by the Assessor three designs, each of the authors to receive £100 honorarium.

2nd Stage.—The authors of the three selected designs to compete and the one adjudged the winner by the Jury of Award will be employed as Architect.

Open to all architects on the Register of the Royal Institute of British Architects and all affiliated Institutions.

Assessor: Mr. S. Hurst Seager, C.B.E., F.R.I.B.A.

Jury of Award: The Donor; the Rev. J. K. Archer (who is at present the Mayor of Christchurch); Mr. R. Wallwork, Director of the Canterbury College School of Art, Christchurch (and at present the President of the Canterbury Society of Arts); and the Assessor.

Date for Questions: 12 October 1928.

Delivery of Plans: 13 February 1929.

Conditions to be obtained from the Office of the High Commissioner for New Zealand, The Strand, London, or from J. S. Neville, Esq., Town Clerk, Christchurch, New Zealand.

R.I.B.A. COMPETITION FOR A DESIGN FOR A GARAGE IN THE THEATRE AREA OF LONDON.

The conditions for the R.I.B.A. Competition for the Design of a Garage in the theatre area of London, the prize money for which has been presented by Mr. H. S. Horne of 74, Park Street, London, W.1, have now been issued and copies may be obtained free by intending competitors on application to the office of the R.I.B.A., 9, Conduit Street, London, W.1.

The competition is open to architects and students of architecture of British nationality.

The first prize is a sum of £350, and in addition £140 will be divided at the discretion of the assessors between competitors whose designs are considered especially meritorious.

The attention of the Assessors has been called to references in the press to the R.I.B.A. Competition for a Design for a Garage in the Theatre area of London.

The Assessors wish to point out:—

- (1) That the whole competition is hypothetical.
 - (2) That there is no intention on the part of the R.I.B.A. to convey the impression that the building will be executed.
 - (3) That the designs and drawings will remain the property of the competitors.
- The site is purposely left indefinite so as to give full scope for new ideas on this interesting subject.

PROPOSED MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS AND MARKET HALL, ELLESMERE PORT.

The Urban District Council of Ellesmere Port and Whitby invite architects to submit designs in competition for the Municipal Buildings and Market Hall proposed to be erected on a site in Whitby Road, Ellesmere Port.

Assessor: Mr. T. R. Milburn [F.].

Premiums: £100, £75 and £50.

Last day for sending in designs, 15 January 1929.

Last day for questions, 8 November 1928.

Conditions of the above competition may be obtained from the Clerk to the Council, Council Offices, Ellesmere Port, by depositing £1 is.

SIMON BOLIVAR MEMORIAL.

PRELIMINARY DETAILS OF A COMPETITION FOR THE ERECTION OF A MONUMENT TO THE LIBERATOR BOLIVAR IN THE CITY OF QUITO.

A competition has been opened for the erection in Quito of a monument to Bolivar.

The Ecuadorean Minister in Paris and two members of the Sociedad Bolivariana of Quito, residing in Paris, will form a Committee to organise and carry out the said competition.

A jury of four members, composed of experts, artists and art critics will judge the works presented.

The designs, "Esbozos" (drawings or sketches), "maquettes," etc., which it is desired to present must be forwarded to the Legation of Ecuador, 91 Avenue Wagram, Paris, not later than 31 March 1929.

The sum of 2,000,000 French francs is available for the purpose of erecting the monument. This sum includes the fees of the artist who will carry out the work, either by himself or with others acting under his direction.

Honourable mention will be awarded to the authors of the designs adjudged second and third.

The decision of the Jury will be submitted to the Sociedad Bolivariana, of Quito, for ratification, prior to the contract with the author of the selected design being signed.

Members' Column

SITUATIONS VACANT.

ASSISTANT ARCHITECT required, to be suitably qualified, preference being given to candidates with accepted professional qualifications and aptitude for architectural design. Salary £425 per annum.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT required, to have suitable training and qualifications. Salary £237 10s., rising by annual increments of £12 10s. to £300 per annum.

For forms of application for the above appointments apply, enclosing stamped addressed foolscap envelope, to Mr. F. Willey, F.R.I.B.A., Education Architectural Department, 34 Old Elvet, Durham. Last day for receiving applications, Friday, 30 November 1928.

A MANCHESTER ARCHITECT will have a vacancy, at the commencement of 1929, for a first-class Assistant, University and R.I.B.A. qualifications. Age 25-35.—Reply Box 3259, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, London, W.1.

PARTNERSHIPS WANTED.

F.R.I.B.A., with wide experience in Domestic, Public, Factory and Town Planning work, desires partnership or appointment with such in view. Highest recommendations. Small capital available.—Apply Box 1610, c/o The Secretary R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, London, W.1.

PARTNERSHIP required in London or Kent district by A.R.I.B.A., with wide and exceptional experience as designer and detailer of high-class domestic, bank and office buildings. Highest references.—Apply Box 1128, c/o The Secretary R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, London, W.1.

PRACTICE OR PARTNERSHIP WANTED.

MEMBER (age 41), 18 years in practice, which is at present dormant, desires to purchase genuine, well-established practice or partnership with firm of standing. South Coast or West of England preferred. Apply Box 2598, c/o The Secretary R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, London, W.1.

PARTNERSHIP.

LONDON ARCHITECTS (F.F.R.I.B.A.), with interesting practice, would be willing to consider an application from a young energetic architect of good personality and able to secure work, with a view to partnership. Reply with brief particulars in first instance to Box 1911, c/o The Secretary R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, London, W.1.

OFFICE ACCOMMODATION.

F.R.I.B.A. has large light room to let, Gray's Inn; share of assistant for typing and tracing, etc., can be arranged.—Apply Box 2010, c/o The Secretary R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, London, W.1.

ASSOCIATE of the Institute, with offices in Lincoln's Inn Fields, has fine large room to let with service attendance for entrance, etc. Would suit provincial firm requiring London office admirably. Open to discuss conditions with suitable applicant who must be a principal and member of the Institute.—Apply Box 6628, c/o The Secretary R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, London, W.1.

FELLOW of the Institute, with a West End office, having a room to spare, desires to meet another architect with a view to sharing accommodation and running expenses.—Reply Box 7474, c/o The Secretary R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, London, W.1.

F.R.I.B.A., with an office in the West End, desires to meet another Architect, with a view to sharing accommodation and running expenses.—Apply Box 2118, c/o The Secretary R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, London, W.1.

Minutes II

SESSION 1928-1929.

At the Second General Meeting (Ordinary) of the Session, 1928-1929, held on Monday 19 November, 1928, at 8 p.m.

Mr. Walter Tapper, A.R.A., President, in the chair.

The attendance book was signed by 25 Fellows (including 11 members of Council), 21 Associates (including 2 members of Council), 4 Licentiates, 3 Hon. Associates, 1 Retired Fellow, and a large number of visitors.

The Minutes of the Opening General Meeting held on 5 November, 1928, having been published in the JOURNAL, were taken as read, confirmed, and signed as correct.

The Hon. Secretary announced the decease of:—

Edward Coath Adams, transferred to Fellowship 1925.

Allan Ovenden Collard, elected Associate 1889, Fellow

1904. Mr. Collard was a Member of the Council in

Session 1922-23.

William Crichton, elected Fellow 1906.

Laurence Hobson, elected Associate 1898, Fellow 1915.

William Howard Seth-Smith, elected Fellow 1892. Mr. Seth-Smith was a Member of the Council from 1900 to 1905, and of the Board of Examiners from 1895 to 1910. He also gave considerable service to the Royal Institute as a member of the following Committees:—

Science Standing Committee, 1897-1899.
Practice Standing Committee, 1899-1900.
Town Planning Committee, 1910-1925.
Prizes and Studentships Committee, 1900-1910.
Competitions Committee, 1900-1908.
Bye-laws Revision Committee, 1910-1912.

Mr. Seth-Smith was President of the Architectural Association from 1900 to 1902.

William Street-Wilson, elected Associate 1882, Fellow 1906.

Joseph Swarbrick, elected Fellow 1903.

Edward Ernest Blunt Claypole, elected Associate 1910.

Edward Page Howard, elected Associate 1891.

Bertram Vaughan Johnson, M.A., elected Associate 1890.

George Edward King, elected Associate 1922.

Harry Prince, elected Associate 1905.

George Henry Blagrove, elected Licentiate 1911.

Grissell Gold Medallist, 1879; Institute Medallist (Essay) in 1880 and 1891.

Robert Francis Curling, elected Licentiate 1911.

Arthur Frederic Davies, transferred to Licentiate Class, 1925.

Edmund James Harrison, elected Licentiate 1911.

Sidney Marsland, transferred to Licentiate Class 1925.

James Herbert Norris, elected Licentiate 1911.

Joseph William Rowley, transferred to Licentiate Class 1925.

William John Wells, elected Licentiate 1911.

and it was Resolved that the regrets of the Institute for their loss be entered on the Minutes and that a message of sympathy and condolence be conveyed to their relatives.

The Chairman announced that by a resolution of the Council the following had ceased to be members of the Royal Institute:

As Fellows.

Horace Paul Willoughby.

As Associates.

Robert Stanley de Burgh.

Ralph Henry Devhirst.

James Elston.

Herman Alexander Scott.

As Licentiates.

Sydney Allen.

Donald John Cameron.

Amian Lister Champneys.

Llewelyn Charles-Edwards.

Alfred Forrester.

Edward Francis Goulding.

George John Hagger.

Benjamin Robert Irvin.

William Bruce Dickie Keith.

John David Kendall.

Evan Holford Mills.

William George Shipwright.

Henry William Thomas.

Richard Horace Willson.

Robert Bouffour Witten.

Sir Arthur J. Evans, D.Litt., Hon. Associate R.I.B.A., having read a Paper on "The Palace of Knossos in the Light of Recent Reconstructions," a discussion ensued, and on the motion of Mr. R. C. Bosanquet, M.A., F.S.A., seconded by Mr. D. Theodore Fyfe, M.A. [F.], a vote of thanks was passed to Sir Arthur Evans by acclamation and was briefly responded to.

The proceedings closed at 9.50 p.m.

THE A.B.S. OPTIONAL POLICY.

The Architects' Benevolent Society offers an attractive "Ten Years Optional Policy," particularly designed to interest the young architect. The special feature of the policy is that it avoids the necessity of a decision at the outset as to the ultimate form and amount of the policy.

For the first ten years under this scheme, the full sum assured is payable in the event of death, the premium payable being less than that for an ordinary Whole-Life With-Profit Assurance. If death should occur during the first ten years the return in cash is very large compared with the amount of the premiums paid.

For example, in the case of a man aged thirty a policy for £1,000 can be obtained for a quarterly deposit of £5 12s. 11d. (or annually £21 10s.).

At the end of ten years the Assured has the choice of one of the following four different forms of benefit:—

- (1) The policy may be continued at the same premium for the full amount assured as an ordinary Whole-life With-profit Assurance for £1,000.
- (2) The assurance may be continued at the same premium, as a With-Profit Endowment Assurance for a reduced amount, e.g., £766 maturing at age 65, £660 at age 60, or £542 at 55.
- (3) The full amount assured, viz., £1,000, may be continued as a With-Profit Endowment Assurance at an increased annual premium, e.g., £31 13s. 4d. payable at age 65, £39 5s. 10d. at 60, or £53 at 55.
- (4) The payment of the premium may cease altogether and the policy be converted into a fully paid-up With-Profits Assurance, either Whole Life or Endowment, as desired. (Whole Life £331, Endowment £270 at 65, £251 at 60, or £228 at 55.)

Special "House Purchase" Option.

If after five years the Assured should require an advance towards the purchase of a house under the Architects' Benevolent Society "House Purchase Scheme" (applicable only in Great Britain), the policy may be used as part of the collateral security for the loan. If this were done a considerable saving could be made.

N.B.—Under options (1) to (4) the policy will be entitled to share in profits declared in respect of the period after ten years, so that the figures quoted above will be considerably increased.

It should be noted that unlike all other schemes of convertible assurance the premiums are not increased when the change is made, unless an Endowment Assurance for the full amount of the policy is chosen, and even then, no further medical examination is required.

Please write for particulars and special terms to the Secretary, Architects' Benevolent Society, 9 Conduit Street, W.

It is desired to point out that the opinions of writers of articles and letters which appear in the R.I.B.A. JOURNAL must be taken as the individual opinions of their authors and not as representative expression of the Institute.

Members sending remittances by postal order for subscriptions or Institute publications are warned of the necessity of complying with Post Office Regulations with regard to this method of payment. Postal orders should be made payable to the Secretary R.I.B.A., and crossed.

R.I.B.A. JOURNAL.

DATES OF PUBLICATION.—1928: 8, 22 December. 1929: 12, 26 January; 9, 23 February; 9, 23 March; 13, 27 April; 18 May; 1, 15, 29 June; 13 July; 10 August; 21 September; 19 October.

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